

~~Communist~~ in State Department

Feb. 7th.

Alger Hiss dear Mr. Hoover. In the light of the recent communist activities, I beg you to pursue to exist in the State Dept. as brought forth in the late hearings of the House of Representatives. I am writing to demand a complete investigation of the State Dept. I also urge illegal enterprises in the U.S. as perpetrated by the D.P. Commission.

In the future security of our Nation I feel investigations of this kind such an investigation should be started at once. SENATOR JOE McCARTHY

Sincerely SENATOR JOSEPH P. McCARTHY

ALL EYES BY
SENATOR McCARTHY AND
INVESTIGATIONS
FOR THE SENATE FOREIGN
COMMITTEE
RECORDED - 20
INDEXED - 20
53 JUL 31 1950 84

b6
b7C

N121-23278-1

1/2/1950
FEB 21 1950
M

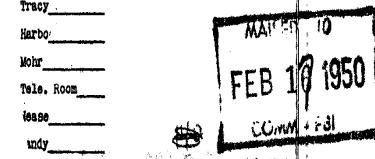
February 15, 1950

RECORDED

INDEXED - 20

Comments in the State Dept.
②

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Tele. Room _____
Andy _____



Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated February 7, 1950,
has been received.

In the absence of information
indicating a violation of a Federal statute
over which this Bureau has jurisdiction, we
are unable to initiate an investigation such
as you request.

It is suggested that you may wish to
refer your comments in this regard directly to
appropriate officials of the State Department.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FRY:fk:pg/jg

121-23278-2

cc: JUN 20 1950

RECORDED
INDEXED
FILED
FEB 19 1950
COMM-FBI

b6
b7C

UNCLASSIFIED

33872

85572

Feb. 11, 1950

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Jr.
Mapes Hotel
Reno, Nevada

Ladd
Nichols

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Hurbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Moore
Mr. Gandy

In view of your statement carried by the press that there are "57 card-carrying Communists" in the State Department I respectfully request that you make these names public or submit them to the Department of State. It would seem to me that if you have this information, as a loyal American you owe it to your country to inform the officials responsible for any such characters existing in the government. As you know our employees have been checked and are being checked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the President's loyalty program and if you have proof that there are card-carrying members of the Communist Party in this Department I assure you that they will not remain in this agency. I assume that you have given your information to the FBI. Therefore we will communicate with that agency immediately. Needless to say, the thousands of loyal employees of this Department must not be placed under a cloud of suspicion and I should appreciate it if you will promptly publish the names of the departmental employees whom you say are members of the Communist Party.

John E. Peurifoy
Deputy Under Secretary
of State

RECORDED - 35

INDEXED - 35

UNCLASSIFIED

121-23278-3

121-23278-3

121-23278-3

121-23278-3

Office M

lm • UNITI

OVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: February 13, 1955

43539

At two minutes to four, Jack Neale called Mr. McGuire in my office and advised that Assistant Under-Secretary Jack Peurifoy had written a letter to Senator McCarthy and contemplated releasing his letter to the Senator at 4 o'clock. The letter to McCarthy pointed out McCarthy owed it to his country to expose any Communists; that, as McCarthy knew, employees in the State Department had been checked and were being checked by the FBI under the President's Loyalty Program; that he, Peurifoy, assumes the Senator has communicated the names of the 57 Communists in the State Department to the FBI; that he, Peurifoy, would appreciate it if McCarthy would publish the names because the State Department would fire any Communists immediately. 4

I called Neale back and told him that of course it would take some time to check whether there was any incoming mail but that aside from this I had mentioned the matter to the Director and the Director thought it most undesirable to request the Senator to turn the names over to the FBI; that the State Department had already said they would fire anyone in the State Department who was a Communist; that, therefore, the Senator should give the names to the State Department direct. 4

I further told Neale it seemed improper to bring the Bureau into this matter, knowing full well that we could not discuss the results of our investigations under the Loyalty Program and that, furthermore, if they had Communists and we had turned up the Party cards there was nothing we could do about it as it was a State Department matter. He stated that he had already in substance stated this but that Peurifoy still asked him to check to a certain whether we had received a list from McCarthy, as he might have some questions. I told Neale we could not say; that this would take some time to check, and that, anyway, it was doubtful the Senator would send them to us in the first instance. Neale stated Peurifoy should not have brought the Bureau into his communication but that there was nothing that could be done about that as the communication had been sent to McCarthy on the 11th. 4 121-23278-4

RECORDED - 35

LBN:hmc

It is the usual

It's a double -
talk & trying to
pass the buck.

39749-1154
FEB 15 1955
31 Standard

EX-8

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

TO:
Director

Mr. Tolson	Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Glavin	M
Mr. Harbo	M
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Wall
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Keay
Mr. Q. Tamm	Mr. Whitson
Mr. Mohr	M
Miss Gandy	Mr. Ferris
Mr. Nease	Foreign Service Desk
Mr. Pennington	Mr. Callan
Mr. Winterrowd	
Mr. J. A. Carlson	See Me
Mr. E. J. McCabe	Call Me
Mrs. Henley	Appropriate action
Miss Jess	Note & return
Mrs. Davidson	Send file
Chief Clerk's Off.	Bring up-to-date
Records Section	Correct
Personnel Files	Re-date
Mechanical Sec.	Please initial & return
Ident. Division	Place on record & return
Technical Lab.	Place on record
Reading Room	Per conversation
	Advise status

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 7/13

1950

TO: Director
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Fletcher
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carlson
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy
 Personnel Files Section
 Records Section
 Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

See Me

For Appropriate Action

Send File

Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

February 16, 1950

100-1074-5

7-22

Honorable Walter B. Huber
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of February 13, 1950, requesting advice as to the truth or falsity of a statement attributed to one of your colleagues that there are over two hundred known Communists now employed by the State Department.

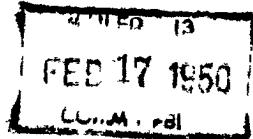
As you are aware, all official records and information of this Bureau are confidential and may not be disclosed without the approval of the Attorney General. Accordingly, I am taking the liberty of furnishing to him a copy of your letter.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

JDP:LHS



FEB 17

RECEIVED
U. S. OFFICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1950
DIRECTOR

18 16 3 20 PM '55
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1950
DIRECTOR

WALTER B. HUBER
14TH DISTRICT, OHIO
ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 13, 1950

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

According to statement reported in the press
to have been made by one of my colleagues, there are over
two hundred known Communists now employed by the State
Department.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Will you kindly advise me as to the truth or
falsity of this statement?

Yours truly,

Walter B. Huber
Walter B. Huber
Member of Congress

121-23278-5

162-39749-457

MAR 8 1950

31

RECORDED - 22

INDEXED - 22

ee a. es.
JWB/OKL
2-16-50

EX-115

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
ECONOMIC REPORT
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

EXPENDITURES IN THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss
Hofstetler

Johnson

Mr. Tracy

all

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : D. M. LADD
 SUBJECT: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: February 14, 1950

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rose
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnee
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To inform you of an article appearing in "The Washington Post" dated February 13, 1950, regarding statements made by Senator Joseph McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, during a Lincoln Day talk at a dinner of Nevada Republicans, wherein he identified four individuals as "people with Communist connections."

BACKGROUND:

This article, carried by the Associated Press and date-lined Reno, was for the most part a continuation of his criticism of the State Department as regards his charge of Communist infiltration. He named, as "specific cases of people with Communist connections," John W. Service, Gustave Duran, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, and Dr. Harlow Shapley. From the facts given by Senator McCarthy, John W. Service is, no doubt, identical with John Stewart Service on whom we conducted an investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. The others, Duran, Keeney, and Dr. Shapley, have not been identified with federal employment since the inception of the Loyalty Order and, therefore, have not been within the scope of the Order. There follows a brief sketch of these individuals:

John Stewart Service

A full field loyalty investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 was conducted of Service and the reports reflecting the results of this investigation were furnished to the Civil Service Commission on December 23, 1948, and to the Department on March 24, 1949. The basis for investigation was his arrest, together with Phillip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Mitchell, co-editors of "Amerasia," a magazine published in New York City, and others, on the basis of a complaint charging him with conspiracy to remove government documents and furnish them to unauthorized individuals. Service was not indicted by the Grand Jury in this case.

The Loyalty Investigation developed generally that former neighbors and fellow employees considered Service to be loyal, however, one confidential informant stated that while serving on the staff of the political advisor to General MacArthur at Tokyo, Japan, in 1945, he appeared to have become enamored of Communist theory.

It was learned in January, 1949, that following the Grand Jury's refusal to indict him, Service had been sent to a minor post in New Zealand by the State Department and later recalled from New Zealand and promoted to a position on the Selection Board of the Foreign Service where he was to pass upon the employment and promotion of Junior Foreign Service employees. (121-13347-20)

EER:dhr:zg

MAR 6 1950

RECORDED - 32

1950

2,7

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-3944-1964-1

4

There is no information in Bureau files indicating that Service is not still employed by the Department of State. The Criminal Division of the Department, however, advised, on April 21, 1949, that an examination of the Bureau's reports failed to indicate a violation of any federal statute.

Gustave Duran

This individual, in all likelihood, is identical with Gustavo Duran, the subject of a rather extensive Internal Security - R investigation, which investigation is presently in a closed status. A loyalty investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 has never been conducted inasmuch as Duran has not been in Federal employment since the inception of the Loyalty Order. As of June, 1949, he was employed as Chief of Section of Cultural Activities in the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, Lake Success, Long Island, New York. (64-27446)

Mary Jane Keeney

Mary Jane Keeney is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation, and since she has not been a Federal employee since the inception of the Loyalty Order, she has not been investigated under the Loyalty Program. She has been described as a contact of subjects in the Gregory Case. As of January, 1950, it is reflected in Bureau files that Mary Jane Keeney is employed at the United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

Dr. Harlow Shapley

According to Bureau files, Dr. Shapley is Director of Harvard Observatory. He has, from time to time, undertaken considerable criticism of the foreign and domestic policy of the Government of the United States insofar as matters pertaining Russia and its satellites are concerned and a co-existing praise of Soviet policy and activities at home and abroad. (100-341825)

Shapley has never been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 on the basis of his being a member of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The Attorney General advised by memorandum dated May 24, 1948, that neither the National Academy of Sciences nor its National Research Council is a part of the Executive Branch of the Government and, consequently, does not fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (121-10803)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for informative purposes.

The Director

D. M. Ladd

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OK hand
February 15, 1950

42538

M. Nichols

Pursuant to your request for information regarding Communists and members of subversive organizations in the Department of State, there are attached summary memoranda concerning employees, appointees and applicants of the Department of State on whom the Bureau has developed disloyal information as a result of investigations under the Loyalty Program (1.0. 9835) or the Voice of America Program (Public Law 402, 80th Congress). These memoranda do not include individuals on whom the Bureau is presently conducting investigations.

Summary

For your convenience and ready reference, these memoranda have been divided into the following categories:

1. Cases in which there was documentary evidence or an admission of Communist Party membership. The documentary evidence was not necessarily of a type admissible in a legal proceeding but was such as would be admissible in a Loyalty or other administrative hearing. Total..... 3

2. Cases in which Communist Party membership was reported by live informants who were not available to testify at a Loyalty Hearing; technical informants; or other reliable sources, but no documentary evidence was available. Total... 6

3. Cases in which there was association with individuals or organizations affiliated with the Communist Party. This category includes: Total..... 128

4. Cases involving membership in organizations cited by the Attorney General, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or a State public committee. Total.... 54

5. Cases involving signers of Communist Party petitions. Total.... 8

6. Cases involving sympathetic association with cited organizations or disloyal individuals. Total.... 66

7. Cases in which membership is reported in organizations cited by the Attorney General which are not related to the Communist Party. Total..... 1

INCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
62

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Original cannot be located
and is not on record. RECORDED - 62
original is received in this
Division it will be filed either
with this copy or may be given
a new serial.

52-9150 GRS

Your attention is invited to the fact that each of the above four categories is divided into Applicants and Employees Sections. This is done because there is no information in the Bureau's files indicating that the applicants on whom we conducted investigations under these programs ever were hired. Additionally, no check has been made with the Civil Service Commission or the employing agency to determine whether the individuals mentioned in the Employee Section are presently working in the Executive Branch of the government, although according to our files, no information has been received indicating otherwise.

In order that you may have a complete knowledge and evaluation of the source of information in each instance the informant is fully identified parenthetically.

You might be particularly interested in the memoranda prepared concerning the following individuals:

WARD PHILLIPS ALLEN
Specialist, Division of International
Organization Affairs
(See page 21)

RALPH JOSEPH BLOCK
Acting Special Assistant to the
Director, OIE
(See page 117)

DR. ESTHER CAUKN BRUNAURE
Assistant Director for Policy Liaison,
UNESCO Relations Staff
(See page 120)

JAMES N. CHASE
Foreign Affairs Specialist
Office of the Secretary
(See page 120)

JOHN PATON DAVIES, JR.
Policy Planning Staff
(See page 135)

DOROTHY KENYON
U. S. Representative to United Nations Committee
on Status of Women of the Economic and Social
Council, U. S. Mission to United Nations
(See page 71)

VAL ROGIN LOWIN
Chief, European Section,
Division of International Labor,
Social and Health Affairs,
Office of International Trade
(See page 168)

ISADOR LURIN
U. S. Representative Economic
and Employment Commission, U.
S. Mission to United Nations
(See page 75)

DANIEL FRANKE MARGOLIES
Chief, Production and Labor
Section, Division of Occupied
Areas, Office of Economic
Affairs
(See page 77)

LISTON MERRIAM OAK
Voice of America Program
(See page 2)

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL
Attaché, Foreign Service
(See page 196)

WALTER ARTHUR RUDLIN
Foreign Affairs Specialist
Office of Assistant Secretary of
State for Occupied Areas
(See page 20)

JOHN STEWART SERVICE
Foreign Service Officer
(See page 208)

ALIS DE SOLA
Radio Script Writer
International Broadcasting
Division
(See page 218)

CHARLES WHEELER TRAYER
Chief, International Broadcasting
Division
(See page 221)

The Attorney General

February 16, 1950

Director, FBI

INQUIRY BY REPRESENTATIVE WALTER B. HUBER
CONCERNING COMMUNISTS IN STATE DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

By letter dated February 13, 1950, the Honorable Walter B. Huber, member of Congress representing the 14th District of Ohio, requested information from this Bureau as to the truth or falsity of a statement attributed to one of his colleagues that there are over two hundred known Communists now employed by the State Department.

Representative Huber has been advised that all official records of the FBI are confidential and may not be disclosed without your approval.

Attached hereto for your information are copies of Representative Huber's letter and my reply of this date.

~~Enclosure~~

JDP:LHS

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 4/10/78

DPG/DLC

2909
FILED
S
SLIPUP OF
DATE 4-26-78
DECLASS 121-23274-7

RECEIVED
FEB 17 9 25 AM '50
FBI - CINCINNATI
RECORDED
121-23274-7

INDEXED
FEB 17 1950
REPORTED 101

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Tele. _____
Andy _____

30

OK

SP

RECD. 2/17/50
FBI - CINCINNATI

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
FEBRUARY 14, 1950

E D I T O R I A L

By: H. F. KRETCHMAN, Editor
J.F. FITZPATRICK, Publisher

**Irresponsible Gossip
Or Derelict Officials**

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin dropped a bombshell when he stopped in Salt Lake City the other day on his way to attend a Republican rally in Reno, Nevada. He said there were 57 card-carrying Communists in the state department, and that he could give Secretary of State [redacted] their names.

Many of the 57, the senator said, are in the higher salary brackets and hold influential positions. He charged that one man, John Service, "was picked up by the FBI for turning over state department secrets to Communists" but was strangely not prosecuted. Joseph Grew, who insisted on prosecution, was forced to resign. Service was reinstated and promoted, and is now en route to India to represent the state department there. "I think," said Senator McCarthy, "it should be recalled before we establish the same kind of policy there that we had in China."

This accusation is simply staggering. If it is true, it establishes a degree of vicious laxity in the administration's effort to eliminate disloyal officials that amounts to a betrayal of trust.

Frankly, it is difficult to believe any loyal, responsible American officials could be so faithless. But the charge has been made by a United States senator. It cannot be shrugged off. Either Senator McCarthy is an irresponsible purveyor of unsubstantiated gossip and rumors, or trusted American officials, from the president on down through the ranks of state department heads, have been infamously derelict in their duty.

We ought to know which is correct. It is dangerous to permit the poison of suspicion and doubt to eat away the confidence Americans have in the integrity of their government and its ability to guarantee national security.

ENCLOSURE

62-39149-1674

121-23-1-8

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL
PENO, NEVADA
FEBRUARY 14, 1950

E D I T O R I A L

JOSEPH F. McDONALD, Editor

TOO MANY

Better than anybody else, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover should know how many Communists there are in this country. So when he says there are approximately 540,000 Communists and fellow-travelers, one-tenth of that total party members, his figure will be taken as authoritative. Just what it means, however, may be open to some dispute.

For example, the total is not large by comparison with the population of the United States, now reckoned at 150,000,000. But Communists have never depended on mere numbers to achieve their ends. They have worked out methods that have been very successful in putting influence and power in the grasp of a few.

The figure seems to indicate, too, that Communism has been gaining ground in this country. If it is taken for granted that not all of the 540,000 Communists and fellow-travelers are voters, the Hoover estimate is sobering.

It is deeply disturbing to realize that the party not only can exist on American soil but can grow, no matter how slowly when it is known for what it is.

62-3474-1446
ENCLOSURE

121-21188 8

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
FEBRUARY 11, 1950

ISTS 'AT LEAST 57'

Visiting Solon Cites Reds' Infiltration

By O. N. MALMQVIST

A charge that at least 57 card-carrying Communists are in the State department was reiterated in Salt Lake City Friday night by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) after a spokesman for the department had issued a denial.

Sen. McCarthy, en route to Reno, Nev., to address a Lincoln day dinner Saturday, stopped here to attend the local banquet in Newhouse hotel.

"If Secy. of State Dean Acheson would call me I could read him the list of 57 names," Sen. McCarthy said when informed that Lincoln White, State department spokesman, has said:

"We know of no Communist party members in the department's ranks. If we find any they will be summarily dismissed."

Sen. McCarthy added that while he could supply the state department with the 57 names he was not certain he would do so unless officials "showed their good faith and sincerity" by agreeing to certain steps.

Lincoln Order 'Unusual'

"I may make them public when I have conferred with other members of the senate," he remarked.

One commitment Sen. McCarthy said he would like is withdrawal of what he termed a "very unusual" presidential order prohibiting government departments from turning over information on employees to congressional committees. This order, he recalled, was issued after Alger Hiss testified before the un-American activities committee.

The Wisconsin senator said he did not mean to infer by using the number 57 that that was all the card-carrying Communists in the State department.

"There may be many more," he declared. "We just have the names of 57."



Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy
declared that 57 Communists
are in State department."

In Espionage Ring

Asked at to the source of his information, he replied that some of it was from the un-American activities committee and some from sources which could not be disclosed. He indicated that some of the sources he could not disclose are inside the State department.

Sen. McCarthy asserted that many of the 57 are above "the \$5300 salary bracket" and held influential positions. He emphasized that he was not intimating that the secretary of state is even "remotely connected with Communists." But he added that he regarded party members in the department as part of the Soviet espionage ring in this country.

Rape India Envoy

"I consider this a very important issue," Sen. McCarthy said, "because of the influence these people can exert on foreign policy. One of the things I think is important is to get an individual recalled who is now en route to India to represent the State department there. I think he should be recalled before we establish the same kind of policy there that we had in China."

The senator explained he was referring to a member of the department named John Service who, he said, "was picked up by the FBI for turning over State department secrets to Communists" but, who was "strangely not prosecuted."

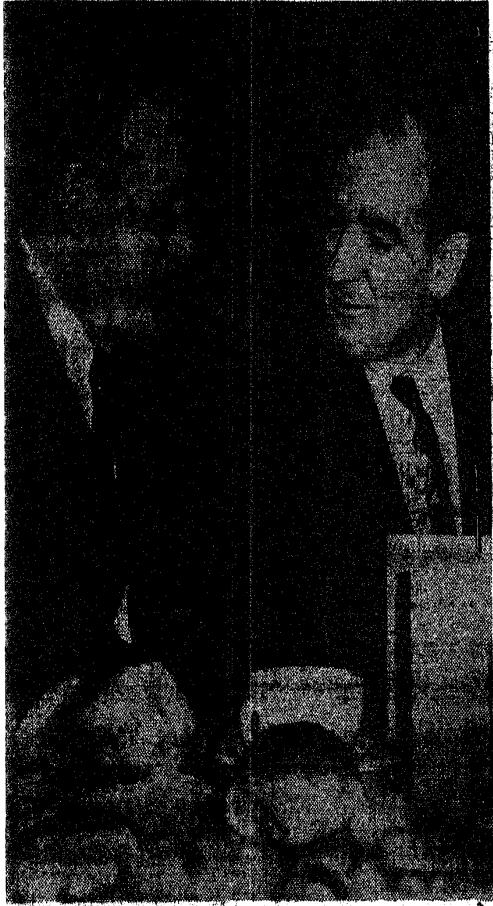
He said Joseph Grew, who insisted on prosecution, was forced to resign; that Service not only was reinstated but was advanced to a position which placed him in charge of placements and personnel.

The usual pattern, he continued, for Communists to get into positions where they can wield influence on appointments and promotions.

LAST COPY

101-211-8

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
FEBRUARY 11, 1950



Tribune-Telegram Photo--Lee

Two GOP Dignitaries

Two senators addressed 800 Utah Republicans at Lincoln day banquet in Newhouse hotel. Sen. George W. Malone (Nev.), left; Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) hit Democratic policies at annual dinner.

Malone Urges Nation to Install Tariffs

Republicans cannot prevent an economic catastrophe in this nation by being "camp followers who promise to spend faster and better than the Fair Deal," Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) warned 800 Utah Republicans at a Lincoln day banquet Friday night in Newhouse hotel.

Charging that the Democratic administration, through the reciprocal trade agreements, has been selling out American working men, Malone urged the Republicans to oppose the state trend by re-nominating the principles of the party.

Tariffs Or Fees

The Nevada senator said that the differential in production costs between the U. S. and foreign countries should be equalized by import tariffs or fees; that a floor should be placed under wages and investments; and that American producers should have access to American markets equal to that extended to foreign producers.

He said the Republicans abandoned these principles in 1932 and have not won an election since.

"And we don't deserve to win. We are going to be camp followers who promise to spend faster and better than the Fair Deal."

57 Reds

Also addressing the Lincoln day banquet was Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) who refuted the charges that Communists have infiltrated into the state department. The senator is en route to Nevada to address a Lincoln day dinner.

"If Secretary of State Dean Acheson would call me, I would read him the list of at least 57 card-carrying Communists who are in his department," Senator McCarthy said.

"There may be many more," he added. "We just have the list of 57."

Salt Lake county chapter of the Republican Club of Utah sponsored the banquet. Other speakers were Gov. J. Bracken Lee, Vernon Romney, the party's state chairman, and Donald S. Thompson, president of the county group.

6-24-74-9 1-1-87
3298

RENO EVENING GAZETTE
RENO, NEVADA
FEBRUARY 11, 1950

McCarthy Prepares to List Communists at GOP Session

Republicans Meet in Reno For Lincoln Day

Northern Nevada Republicans will close down the curtain on their annual Lincoln day observance tonight with a banquet in the Mapes hotel.

With Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin as the main attraction, the banquet is expected to pack around 400 persons into the Mapes mezzanine. It will start at even o'clock.

The senator's attacks on Communists in the state department have attracted wide attention here and additional revelations he will make tonight will add to the already large list of reservations. Introductory remarks will be made by Sen. George W. Malone, who has also attracted wide attention, perhaps not so sensational as has his colleague, for his predictions that a Democratic-socialist administration in Washington is preparing America for the greatest economic debacle in history.

Although he will make a brief introductory talk, Sen. Malone is expected to tell his Reno audience that he told his listeners in a Lincoln day talk at Salt Lake last night, that the catastrophe can be avoided by a vigorous Republican party which fearlessly espouses the principles on which the nation was founded.

Presiding over the session will be A. E. (Burr) MacKenzie, state GOP chairman. Malone will be introduced by Noble H. Getchell, former state senator and Republican and Republican national committeeman.



MAIN SPEAKER for northern Nevada Republicans' Lincoln day dinner tonight is Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, above left. He will be introduced by Sen. George W. Malone of Nevada, right. The two senators arrived in Reno this morning.

Chairman MacKenzie presided over a meeting of the GOP state executive committee in the Riverside hotel today.

All but four of the state's seventeen counties sent representatives and they discussed various aspects of Republican party activity in a day-long meeting.

Principal business this morning was the setting of the dates for the Republican state convention. The gathering, it was decided, will be held in Las Vegas May 8 and 9.

Drafting of a platform for the party in this state will await the state convention, it was decided.

Meanwhile each county will be asked to think about planks and principles which should be incorporated. It was also decided to day to endorse no candidates, but to encourage all candidates possible in an effort to fill out the slate in this year's elections.

Leslie B. Gray, Washoe county chairman, was scheduled to discuss the platform further this afternoon.

Sen. McCarthy will be escorted to Las Vegas Sunday by Mr. MacKenzie, Mrs. Beatty and the southern Nevada members. He will address a Lincoln day gathering in Clark county Sunday night.

1/14/1950

Senator from Wisconsin to Speak Tonight

Sen. Joseph McCarthy said today he would name at least four "known Communists" in the U. S. state department when he addresses Nevada Republicans at a Lincoln day dinner here tonight.

He told a Gazette reporter the four are among 57 Reds whose names he is willing to turn over to Pres. Harry Truman "for appropriate action."

BLUNT TALKER

The blunt-talking Wisconsin Republican dispatched a telegram to the president from Reno this morning, offering to submit the list to the chief executive immediately.

And if the president wants to know the names of still more state department Communists, he "simply should pick up his own phone" and ask his secretary of state, Dean Acheson, for them, the senator said.

Frankly admitting he was seeking to bring public and political pressure to bear on the Truman administration, Mr. McCarthy said loyal American but a politically he viewed the president as "a expedient one."

"If I can make it politically inexpedient for him to allow the Communists to remain where they are, then he'll just have to clean out the state department," the senator said.

The Wisconsin Republican has charged in a series of speeches which began earlier this week at Wheeling, W. Va., that the state department employs many Communists or fellow travelers. His own list of "known Communists" numbers 57.

FBI ALREADY KNOWS

Asked why he did not turn the list over to the FBI, he said that agency already know who the 57 were and what they are doing.

"But the FBI can make no move until the justice department authorizes it, and the justice department, in turn, won't move until it has been approved by the state department," he charged.

"These 57 names are no secret to anyone willing to do a little digging in and around Washington.

"But the state department's policies being what they are, apparently no one can take any action. That's why I'm trying to bring public pressure to bear on Truman and force him to clean out the department."

He gave reporters the names of four state department workers he said were Communists and who he will name in his talk tonight.

"If you use them, however, you'll be doing so at your own risk," he warned.

He added that "I might wind up with 57 suits against me myself, if I publicly name all those on the list."

SENDS TELEGRAM

In his telegram sent to the president this morning, Sen. McCarthy said, in part:

"In a Lincoln Day speech at Wheeling...I stated the state department harbors a nest of Communists and Communist sympathizers who are helping shape our foreign policy.

"I further stated I have in my possession the names of 57 Communists in the department at present. A state department spokesman promptly denied this.

"You can convince yourself of the falsity of the state department claim very easily. You will recall that you personally appointed a board to screen state department employees for the purpose of weeding out fellow travelers. Your board...named hundreds which it listed as 'dangerous to the security of the nation.'

"While those records are not available to me, I know absolutely that one group of approximately 300 was certified to the secretary for discharge. He actually discharged only approximately 80. I understand this was done after lengthy consultation with Alger Hiss.

"I would suggest, therefore, Mr. President, that you simply pick up your phone and ask Mr. Acheson how many of those whom your board has labeled as dangerous, he failed to discharge.

"...Despite your order...for bidding the state department to give congress any information in regard...to the Communistic connections of anyone in that department...we have been able to compile a list of 57 Communists.

"This list is available to you, but you can get a much longer list by ordering Secretary Acheson to give you a list of those whom your own board listed as being disloyal."

The telegram went on to demand that the president take two steps "as the minimum which can be expected of you in this case:

1. Demand that Secretary Acheson give the president and the proper congressional committee a complete report of all persons

placed in the department by Alg. Hiss, and all of those still working in the department listed by the Truman board as being bad security lists.

2. Revoke an order which provided that congressional committees could obtain no information from the executive department in "exposing Communists."

Failure on the president's part to take action "will label the Democratic party of being the bed fellow of international Communists," the senator charges.

"Certainly this label is not deserved by the hundreds of thousands of loyal American Democrats throughout the nation, and by the sizeable number of able, loyal Democrats in both the senate and house," the telegram concluded.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Feb. 21/50

FROM : S.J. Tracy

b7D

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

I was advised confidentially by [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

C

[redacted] Communists in
[redacted] has made the statement, according to [redacted]

[redacted] quite some
 time ago, that he had the names and information of 50
 Communists on the payrolls of the Department but even
 tho he was [redacted] at the time, he
 could not get anything done about it. He indicated 23278-9
 that he could not get to or past Acheson. 4/23/50 39744 1444

325 44
58 MAR 29 1950

[redacted] The Bureau investigation of [redacted]
 [redacted] is good - he is described as a well informed
 and aggressive anti-communist; too aggressive, to suit
 some people, in this particular field. 4/23/50 39744 1444

RECORDED .82
INDEXED .82

EX-3 INDEXED .82

RE/W

February 21, 1950

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable John E. Peurifoy
Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2909

ON 4/10/78 DPG/DLC

My dear Mr. Peurifoy:

It has come to my attention that you have made a public statement, which has been widely circulated, including distribution by newsmen, to the effect that the FBI has investigated the 16,000 employees of the Department of State.

For your information, this Bureau, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 9835, the Loyalty Order, has checked 17,850 names, representing applicants, appointees and employees of the State Department, against our files. The mere fact that such a name check has been made does not, of course, mean that an investigation has been conducted. On the contrary, loyalty investigations were instituted only in those instances where such a name check revealed derogatory, disloyal information. Additionally, the name check does not in any way constitute a clearance or disapproval nor does it mean that there is not any derogatory, disloyal information concerning the individual.

To date the FBI has conducted 297 loyalty investigations on individuals in the Department of State. There are pending as of this time investigations on five other persons in the State Department.

Under the Voice of America Program (Public Law 402, 80th Congress) there have been received as of this date 4,499 requests for investigations, of which 4,261 have been completed and transmitted to the Department of State. Moreover, under the Greek-Turkey Aid Program (Public Laws 75 and 84 of the 80th Congress) this Bureau has received 846 requests for investigation, of which 842 have been completed and transmitted to the State Department.

I thought you would be interested in having these statistics in order that there will be no misunderstanding as to the number of investigations we have conducted for your agency.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED

INDEXED

FEB 23 1950
COMM-FBI

MAR 8 1950

COLSON
Ladd
Clegg
Blawm
Nichols
Olsen
Tracy
Burgo
Ohr
Tele. Room
Casey
Harrington
Sullivan
Harrington
Sullivan

LL:mer
385

EX-115

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1950
COMM-FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: February 21, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Lee _____
 Gleaves _____
 McCloskey _____
 Rosen _____

Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

February 21 There is attached hereto the Congressional Record for
February 20, 1950, containing Senator McCarthy's address to the
Senate beginning on page 2043. u Joseph R.

Loyalty Section has been working on this and have determined that Senator McCarthy is using the old list Bob Lee had for the Appropriations Committee. They are certain of this because some of McCarthy's information is verbatim with Lee's information of the 81 cases cited by McCarthy. The Loyalty Section identified all but 21. Nine they are certain they cannot identify since in one instance he lumped five and four he skipped. u

The three outstanding Communists in the State Department which he talked about were Herbert First on whom we conducted an investigation, John Vincent and Ruby Parsons. Loyalty is preparing a detailed summary on each case showing first McCarthy's allegations and secondly what the Bureau's files show. u

This, of course, is quite a job and they will get it done as soon as possible. u

cc - Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Fletcher

Expedited as much
 as possible

LBN:dmh

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED

BT

2/21/1950
23278-11
JUN 13 1950

INDEXED - 136

Deleted copy sent
 by Letter 1031
 Per FOIA Request 1031
 4/19/76

Deleted copy sent
 by Letter 1031
 Per FOIA Request 1031

Deleted copy sent
 by Letter 1031
 Per FOIA Request 1031

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/21/50

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

~~Communists Employed in The State Dept.~~

Tolson ✓
 Land ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mease ✓
 Candy ✓

b7D

I was advised in the strictest of confidence by a
 responsible correspondent

The question was asked, when was this, before Byrnes
 "lowered the boom."

He replied that it was only through good loyal Americans
 that he was able to get his material together. Senator Lucas has
 demanded the Senate Investigating Committee forthwith investigate
 charges.

It is understood that the

LBN:dmh

Let me have short
 memos on each &
 transmit copies to a. g.

7th ENCLDECLASSIFIED BY 2909
ON 4/10/78 2P8 pic

memo to Dir. (2-24-50
 a. g. R. H. E.

RECORDED. 64 SE 9

1121-23278-11X
1 JUN 23 1950

3

INDEXED - 64

55 JUL 14 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: February 24, 19

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-23-2012

INITIAL

SUBJECT: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

CONFIDENTIAL

As you know there has been considerable publicity concerning allegations made by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R, Wisconsin) concerning certain unnamed employees of the State Department. Particular attention is invited to cases [redacted] cited by Senator McCarthy as reflected in Volume 96, No. 35 of the Congressional Record dated February 20, 1950.

For your highly confidential information. I have been confidentially advised

b7D

There are attached for your confidential information, [redacted]

Attachment

Not sent per
Fadd's instructions.

[redacted]

FIVE
[Signature]

ENCLOSURE

121-23278-11X

DO-

OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 24, 1950

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Jones

Mr. Mohr

Tele. Room

Mr. Nease

Miss Holmes

Miss Gandy

Bob Lee called. He stated he had learned that Jack Peurifoy has told Senator McCarran that Senator McCarthy's speech was pretty much based on the report of Lee's inquiry for the House Appropriations Committee in 1948 and that the State Department had pretty much identified the names as being those in the report of inquiry. Lee stated that if this is true he thought we might be interested in the event we were attempting to identify the individuals McCarthy has in mind. He stated, however, he is inclined to doubt this and if it is true McCarthy has certainly dressed up the information contained in the report in question or else he has received considerable other assistance rather than just the information contained in the report. It will be recalled that Lee furnished the Bureau with a copy of the report when it was compiled and it received considerable attention in the congressional record at the time.

RECORDED - 20

GAN

INDEXED - 20 MAR 7 1950

34

OCT 20 1950
FBI - NEW YORK
1950

2/24/50
J. F. Glavin
J. F. Glavin
R. R. Johnson

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 24, 1950

FROM : MR. D. M. IADD

SUBJECT: ① COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY - Rep.-Wisconsin)

1/12

PURPOSE:

To furnish you with the possible identity of and summaries of information regarding the individuals referred to anonymously as employees of the State Department by Senator McCarthy before the Senate, as set forth in the Congressional Record dated February 20, 1950, Volume 96, No. 35, pages 2043 through 2071 inclusive.

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to Mr. Nichols' memorandum to you dated February 21, 1950, advising that the Loyalty Section was endeavoring to identify the cases referred to by Senator McCarthy before the Senate and was preparing a summary on each case. You noted, "Expedite as much as possible."

There is attached hereto a compilation of summary memoranda on the cases that have been identified. It should be noted that the identifications were arrived at solely on the basis of a comparison of Senator McCarthy's testimony on individual cases with the material furnished to the Bureau confidentially on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee.

In some instances it was noted that Senator McCarthy's language on particular cases appeared to be direct quotes of portions of the individual case write-ups in the material provided by Lee. In other instances Senator McCarthy's remarks were so brief that it was necessary to arrive at the identification through a process of elimination, as well as comparison of the case write-ups in Lee's material.

It was also noted that Senator McCarthy uses the male gender in referring to most cases although in several instances the cases apparently refer to women. Senator McCarthy also makes reference in some cases to the person having signed an affidavit that he was a member of the Communist Party, whereas Lee's material shows only that the individual, or a person of similar name, signed a Communist Party petition.

ENCLOSURE BEMT REC'D - 118 121-23278-13
Although Senator McCarthy refers to a total of 31 cases, a review of his remarks in the Congressional Record shows he omitted 4 cases, specifically case No. 15, No. 27, No. 35 and No. 39. He also makes a general reference to cases No. 21 to 26 as being typical examples of many of the employees in the

CHS:NRJ:mer
Attachment

456

58 JUN 12 1950

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

CHS

121-23278-13
CHS
CHS

New York Office of the Office of Information and Educational Exchange but does not give any details on these six cases upon which an identification could be based. In cases No. 19 and No. 36 Senator McCarthy's remarks were so sketchy that insufficient facts were available to make an identification.

Thus, possible identifications were made in a total of 69 of the cases referred to by the Senator. Of this figure, however, cases No. 9 and 77 apparently refer to the same individual (David Demarest Lloyd) and have been so treated in the attached summary. Cases No. 48 and 49 are lumped together by the Senator as involving a man and wife (Robert Warren Barnett and Patricia Glover Barnett) and, therefore, these two cases have been treated together in one memorandum.

Taking the above into consideration, you will note that there are only a total of 68 individuals involved that we have been able to identify and, since the cases involving the man and wife have been treated in one memorandum, the attached summary contains a total of only 67 individual case memoranda.

Of the 68 individuals involved, 37 are possibly still employed in the State Department, since there is nothing in our files to indicate otherwise. We, of course, have made no effort to check with State to see if all these individuals are actually still employed.

With regard to the 68 individuals involved, we have conducted 38 full field loyalty investigations, 5 preliminary inquiry type loyalty investigations, and 5 investigations under the Voice of America program, or a total of 48 investigations conducted either under the President's Executive Order No. 9835 or Public Law 402, 80th Congress, (Voice of America program). In an additional 6 cases we have conducted some type of applicant or security investigation in the past. Of these six, according to our files, five apparently are no longer employed in the State Department. In the case of 14 individuals we cannot identify them as having been subjects of investigation by the Bureau, but, of this number, our files indicate 10 are apparently no longer employed by the State Department and four may or may not be employed. We have been unable to determine whether we have received loyalty forms on these four individuals because all loyalty forms have not been indexed and in view of the lack of identifying data. We are arranging through Liaison for a discreet check on these four individuals to determine if they are actually employed. If so, appropriate action will be taken.

It is noted that Senator McCarthy, in his remarks before the Senate, singled out for particular attention Case No. 1 (Herbert Abner Fierst -- see Page one); Case No. 2 (John Carter Vincent -- see Page three); and Case No. 81 (Ruby Almeda Parson -- see Page 132). Your attention is also invited to Cases No. 9 and 77 (David Demarest Lloyd -- see Page 23) who was referred to by Senator McCarthy as a "speech writer in the White House," and to Case No. 47 (Esther Caukin Brunauer -- see Page 74) who was referred to by Senator McCarthy as

being in a highly paid job in the State Department. These particular cases were called to your attention individually by a memorandum earlier today, at which time, also, pursuant to your instructions, summary memoranda were addressed to the Attorney General.

ACTION

As previously indicated, we are making a discreet check with the State Department on the 4 individuals referred to above to determine if they are actually employed. These individuals are Lewis Ross (see page 51); Estelle Gordon (see page 61); Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee (see page 90); and T. Achilles Polyzoides (see page 129).

Reviewed
by Carrington
I have
retained
a copy
3-1 ✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 3, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *AB*SUBJECT: CHARGES OF SENATOR McCARTHY
AGAINST THE STATE DEPARTMENT
CONCERNING SPIES AND COMMUNISTS

*Q Cos. members etc 2nd
State Department*

Apropos newspaper comment concerning Senator McCarthy's charges against the State Department that it is harboring Soviet spies and Communists, Mr. Roach has learned the following information from the State Department, which is of interest at this time.

According to Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Security Division, State Department, the State Department has identified all of the 81 cases cited by McCarthy, and approximately 68 are no longer working for the Department. Nicholson stated that all of those still employed by the State Department were given clearance by the Richardson Loyalty Commission, and that the State Department is not too concerned about the persons presently employed as mentioned by McCarthy.

Mr. Nicholson also stated that it had been agreed among Mr. Peyton Ford, Department of Justice, Donald Dawson of the White House, and Mr. Peurifoy of the State Department that all loyalty files on the individuals mentioned by McCarthy, plus approximately 385 loyalty cases, were to be transferred to the White House. At this time, all the files, including Bureau reports on the 81 cases mentioned by McCarthy, have been transferred to the White House. The other loyalty cases are being worked on by the State Department at this time, and are being referred to the White House soon. Mr. Nicholson informed Mr. Roach that he assumed Peyton Ford had discussed the referral of these cases to the White House, particularly so in view of the fact that there are Bureau investigative reports in most of them. Nicholson further stated that it was his understanding that the White House would permit members of Congress to review the files at the White House, but that the White House would not permit the files to be removed to Capitol Hill for review. According to Mr. Nicholson, the transfer of these files to the White House was done for political reasons, and, further, for the reason that the State Department was fearful that the Secretary of State would be served with a subpoena to produce the files, which can now be answered by stating that the files are not in the possession of the State Department.

ACTION:

Deleted Copy Sent *Maria Harrison*
by Letter *4/14/76*

121-23278-14

Per FOIA Request

None. The above information is supplied to you for informational purposes only. A protest is not being made at the State Department for the transferral of our reports, unless you feel it advisable to do so at this time.

RR:slm Deleted Copy Sent *4/13/76*
by Letter *4/13/76*

Per FOIA Request

INDEXED: 143

RECORDED: 143

MAY 10 1950

37

3950

We should make every effort to be certain we are in clear as to our investigations in these cases.

68 JUL 2 1950

cases.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cases identified on the basis of information cited by Senator McCarthy.
This is not positive identification. The numbers are those assigned to
the cases by Senator McCarthy.

✓ 1. Herbert A. Fierst
✓ 2. John Carter Vincent
✓ 3. Peverill Meigs - 11/25/47
✓ 4. Gisella Illye-Falvi Vitez - 3/5/48
✓ 5. Jay Robinson - 4/10/48
✓ 6. Frances Tuchscher
✓ 7. Marcia Harrison
✓ 8. Stanley Krasner - 4/30/48
✓ 9. David Demarest Lloyd - 9/3/46
✓ 10. Margery Posner - 11/9/48
✓ 11. Frances Ferry - 1/2/48 to C&A
✓ 12. Helen Yuhas - 9/8/47
✓ 13. Carlton Washburne - 8/16/48
✓ 14. [REDACTED] - not mentioned
✓ 15. (No number 15) > not mentioned
✓ 16. Robert T. Miller - 12/13/46
✓ 17. Jeanne Taylor - 4/23/47
✓ 18. Edythe J. Lemon - 4/28/47
✓ 19. Hans H. Landsberg - never employed
✓ 20. Samuel S. Smith - applic. July 1947 - not hired
21. Not Identifiable
22. Not Identifiable
23. Not Identifiable
24. Not Identifiable

Voice of America

No other wife

given by McCarthy

declassification upheld

2/9/99 on 4/10/98

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INCLOSURE

DPJ/DJC

reclassified 4/10/21-23278-14

1 62-39749-1447

CONFIDENTIAL

-2 Declassify

2/26/76 JTH

" "

25. Not Identifiable }
26. Not Identifiable }
27. (No number 27)) not mentioned
28. Leander B. Lovell - 10/1940 - C.C.A or King
29. Gerald Graze - 4/30/48
30. Joseph Josephson - 12/01/47
✓ 31. Louis Ross
✓ 32. Robert Ross or Herman Siegel Herman Siegel
✓ 33. Robert Ross or Herman Siegel Siegel
✓ 34. Ella Montague
35. Melvin Shell - 12/24/48
✓ 36. Fred W. Smith (?) Fred William Smith
✓ 37. Olga Osnatch
✓ 38. Arthur M. Kaufman
39. Max Velin - 4/30/48
✓ 40. Estelle Gordon (?)
✓ 41. Daniel Margolies
42. Gottfried V. Mann 5/24/47
✓ 43. Sam Fishback
44. William D. Carter 7/26/47
45. Norman Ness - 4/30/48
✓ 46. William T. Stone
✓ 47. Esther Brunauer
✓ 48. Robert Barnett Robert Barnett
✓ 49. Patricia Barnett (Not one of 108)

Declassified 2/26/76
CONFIDENTIAL JTH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-
declaratif
2-12-76

✓ 50. ~~Sylvia Schimmel~~
✓ 51. ~~Rowena Rommel~~
✓ 52. ~~Philip Raine~~
✓ 53. ~~Richard H. Post~~ 12/30/68
✓ 54. ~~Val Lorwin~~
✓ 55. ~~Gertrude Cameron~~
✓ 56. ~~Paul A. Lifantieff-Lee~~ ✓
✓ 57. ~~Fred Warner Neal~~ 3/12/68
✓ 58. ~~Lois Carlisle~~
59. (No number 59)
✓ 60. ~~Cora DuBois~~
61. ~~Alice Demerjian~~ 5/20/69
62. ~~Isham Perkins~~ 3/18/68
✓ 63. ~~Stanley Wilcox~~
✓ 64. ~~Hollis W. Peter~~
65. ~~Victor Hunt~~ 4/15/69 ✓ Rosenberg
66. ~~David Randolph (Rosenberg)~~ - 9/19/67 David [✓]
67. ~~John Lindsey~~ - 9/12/67
✓ 68. ~~Aaron Jack Gross~~
69. ~~Sylvia Maguite~~ - 9/14/68
✓ 70. ~~Harold Berman~~
71. ~~Stoian Stoianoff~~ - 12/8/67
✓ 72. ~~Arnold D. Margolin~~ Leonard Horwitz, Leonard Horwitz
73. ~~Leonard Horwin (Horowitz, Horwitz)~~ - 11/12/67
74. ~~Joseph T. Jankowski~~ - 1/10/68

declaratif
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
2/26/76

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-
Dec 1974
2/26/74

75. Mrs. Preston K. Lewis - 9/23/67
76. Joseph Forno - 1/31/67
77. David D. Lloyd - See #9
78. Andrew Kamarck & Kacmarcyk (never employed
(2d. Tues. Attache Room)
79. T. Achilles Polyzoides
80. John Fishburn
81. Ruby Parson - 4/2/68

Andrew Kacmarcyk
Andrew Kacmarcyk

✓ - 33

41 of 108 still on rolls

41
30
47

108 at a/c.

385. Loyalty cases going to a/c.
39
41

Office Mem

m • UNITE

OVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT:

DATE: March 3, 1950

43515

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Belvin
Mehan
Hoover
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

sb
mem
43515
✓

I took a call from Senator Joseph McCarthy (R. Wisc.) by reference from your office. He stated that as a result of the speeches he has made, stacks of mail, some of it anonymous, has been received from State Department employees and from Voice of America employees. He stated that he has former Special Agent B. Downey Rice working in his office on the material. Some of it is real good; that he doubts if he is getting any that the Bureau doesn't already have, but he doesn't know, that he would like to make this material available to the Bureau and that if the Bureau would have an Agent contact Downey Rice, he, Rice, would make this material available for review and use by the Bureau.

I advised Senator McCarthy that you were out of the building, that I would be in telephonic contact with you later and after talking to you, I would let him, McCarthy, know of your views in this matter.

Senator McCarthy stated he was leaving the office at the time he called me and would not be available further today.

In accordance with your instructions, I will contact McCarthy tomorrow or at the earliest possible moment and advise him that in view of the President's statement concerning making this material available to him, that it would be embarrassing to Senator McCarthy and to us to make such a contact without first clearing with the Department and if Senator McCarthy approves, the matter will be appropriately discussed with Mr. Peyton Ford.

DML:dad

REFNRNED - 61
INDEXED - 61121-23278-15
62-39747-1457

63 APR 4 1950

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. D. M. IADD

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY

DATE: March 4, 1950

Tolson
Ladd
Tele.
Tele. R.
Mease
Gandy

b6
b7C

McCarthy to State Department

With reference to my memorandum of March 3, 1950, concerning the telephone call of Senator Joseph McCarthy wherein he advised of the receipt of a large amount of mail concerning the State Department, I desire to advise that I talked to [redacted] on March 4th. I advised him of Senator McCarthy's request and told him that the Senator had been advised that the Bureau could not make any contact with him without the approval of the Department.

[redacted] stated he thought the Bureau should contact Senator McCarthy, requesting him to have Downey Rice, who is working for Senator McCarthy, bring the pertinent correspondence to the Bureau where it can be reviewed and photostatic copies of any of the pertinent portions thereof made. He stated that in the event any information was developed through this medium that would justify the opening of a loyalty investigation he, Ford, thought this should be done.

DML:hc hc

APR 6 1950
31 6 1950
RECORDED - 64
OK.
121-23278-16
[62-37749-146]
AR 17 1950
37

EX-9

Mem to Dir
Mar 31 1950
J. J. 12

RECORDED
APR 31 1950
EX-9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : MR. D. M. LADD
 SUBJECT: CONGRESS' REQUEST
 FOR LOYALTY FILES

DATE: March 4, 1950

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Webb
 Dill
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

b6
b7C

While talking to [redacted] on another matter he mentioned that he had told the White House to call all loyalty files from the State Department to the White House in order that the President might better resist any attempt by Congress to obtain these files. He stated that it is not the President's intention to let the committee review the files; that at the present time he, Ford, has the State Department preparing a summary of the charges and of the action taken in each case, without identifying the subject of the case, and this brief summary will be furnished by the State Department to the Senate Committee in the hope that the information thus furnished will satisfy them. *Morgan*

In the event it does not satisfy the Committee, the President has indicated that he might let the Chairman of the Committee come over and look at the files which the President is now holding merely for the purpose of verifying that the summaries prepared by the State Department are accurate. *U*

But [redacted] stated that the President has indicated that if this is necessary he, the President, is going to take the necessary time to sit down and make the Senators look at the material in his presence, and that he will forbid the taking of any notes whatsoever. *U*

DML:hc *dc*

RECORDED - 112

121-23278-17
162-39749-11-20

INDEXED - 112

MAR 9 1950
31113 8 8 35 *dc*

57 MAR 30 1950

As you know, all Loyalty Forms have not been indexed; however, through a search of the forms presently being alphabetized by the Records Section a form on one Estelle Gordon, Correspondence and Research Clerk, Department of State, born October 8, 1918, at Freedom, Pennsylvania, who is probably identical with the individual referred to as Estella Gordon, was located. This form was processed and returned to the State Department marked "No Disloyal Data" on April 17, 1948. It is to be noted that the State Department in submitting this form did not specify possession of any reports containing loyalty information as required under Item 14 of the Loyalty Form.

A check of the Bureau files at this time fails to disclose any identifiable disloyal information concerning Estelle Gordon other than the material mentioned above which was obtained by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee from the State Department's own files and furnished to the Bureau on a highly confidential basis. There is no record of the State Department having ever requested an investigation, although as noted above Hamilton Robinson's testimony indicates she was employed as of January 28, 1948, "pending further investigation." Under the Loyalty Program should the State Department have developed disloyal information bringing her within the purview of the Loyalty Order, the State Department would be responsible for requesting a loyalty investigation.

Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee 121-27020

Senator McCarthy referred to this individual as "Case No. 46," who was born in Russia and naturalized in San Francisco in 1929. According to McCarthy, the Navy Department informed the State Department that this individual had secret State Department documents in the room shared by him and another Russian. Further, that an investigation was instituted, however, this individual was still in the State Department as late as December, 1949. Bureau files reflect information received from the State Department by memorandum dated January 10, 1947, that a routine investigation of Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee, an employee of the Division of Foreign Service of the State Department, was conducted in December, 1946. This investigation by the State Department was predicated upon information received from a source, later identified by the State Department as the Navy, to the effect that one Illarion G. Matveev, an employee of the War Department, was seen to have in his possession a confidential report of the State Department. The investigation by the State Department reflected that Matveev was a close associate of Lifantieff-Lee, who was in a position by reason of the nature of his work at the State Department to furnish the confidential report in question to Matveev. The State Department investigation concerning Lifantieff-Lee, according to a memorandum from the State Department, reflected nothing of a serious derogatory nature other than the fact that Lifantieff-Lee was a roommate of Matveev. The State Department requested information in the Bureau's files concerning Lifantieff-Lee and by memorandum dated May 8, 1947, the State Department was advised that the files of this Bureau contain no derogatory information concerning Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee.

Concerning Matveev, under date of March 3, 1949, a report was received from IDA through Liaison which indicated an investigation had been made concerning certain allegations regarding Matveev. This report indicates that the sole

derogatory information available on Matveev was found to be contained in allegations made by three informants at the Army Map Service. During the investigation one informant was discredited and the other two failed to substantiate the original allegations. Both of these two stated that they had no reason to question Matveev's loyalty. The report further indicates that the allegations made in 1946 were probably motivated by professional jealousy, prejudices and an overly suspicious attitude. The Commanding Officer of the Army Map Service, according to the report, stated his intention in February, 1949, to re-employ Matveev with assignment to duties involving access to classified material.

In his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on January 28, 1948, Hamilton Robinson indicated that Lifantieff-Lee had been "approved" for employment in the State Department.

A search of the Loyalty Forms presently being alphabetized by the Records Section disclosed a form on one Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee, born St. Petersburg, Russia, who is probably identical with the individual mentioned by McCarthy. This form was processed and returned to the State Department marked "No disloyal data FBI files, March 31, 1948." It is to be noted that the State Department in submitting this form did not specify possession of any reports containing loyalty information as required under Item 14 on the Loyalty Forms. There is no record of the State Department having ever requested an investigation although, as noted above, Hamilton Robinson in his testimony indicated that Lifantieff-Lee had been "approved." Under the Loyalty Program, should the State Department have developed disloyal information bringing him within the purview of the Loyalty Order, the State Department would have been responsible for requesting a loyalty investigation on Lifantieff-Lee.

T. Achilles Polyzoides

Senator McCarthy referred to this individual as "Case No. 79," who was employed on the Special Project Staff in the State Department and who has been reported as being pro-Communist, radical and of dubious background. Bureau files reflect information disseminated by the National Intelligence Authority, predecessor to the National Security Council, on May 15, 1946, concerning Adamantios Theophilus Polyzoides, the father of the employee, who was described as a professor at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, a lecturer and writer who was further described by an outside source of unknown reliability as follows. "I can consider him not only a fellow traveler but an out and out Communist." From information available there is no indication that the father is affiliated with any questionable groups. Under date of March 18, 1947, the Department of State furnished the Bureau with a list of cleared personnel of the Special Project Staff, included in which was the name of T. Achilles Polyzoides. In the material furnished to the Bureau by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee, Polyzoides was identified as "Case No. 105." According to information available to Lee, State Department files indicate that numerous confidential informants reported he was pro-Communist, radical, left wing and of dubious background. The State Department file contained no tangible proof of any Communist activities on the part of Polyzoides and he was given security clearance on February 26, 1947, according to Lee. Mr. Hamilton Robinson, during his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on January 28, 1948, stated that "Case No. 105" was employed by the State Department, having been approved. (4)

A search of the Loyalty Forms presently being alphabetized by the Records Section located a form on one Theophylactos Achilles Polyzoides. This form was processed and returned to the State Department marked "No Disloyal Data, FBI Files, April 14, 1948." It is to be noted that the State Department in submitting this form did not specify possession of any reports containing loyalty information as required under Item 14 on the Loyalty Form. There is no record of the State Department having ever requested an investigation and it is noted above Hamilton Robinson's testimony indicates that Polyzoides had been "approved." Under the Loyalty Program should the State Department have developed disloyal information bringing him within the purview of the Loyalty Order the State Department would have been responsible for requesting a loyalty investigation concerning Polyzoides.

At the present time Polyzoides is the subject of a pending investigation being conducted by this Bureau under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The request for the investigation is predicated on the fact that he is Director of Special Projects in the State Department and requires access to restricted data in order to serve the Intelligence Division, both of the Department of State and of the Atomic Energy Commission.

4
Collars
advised A.D.
we should expedite
this investigation; liaison
should advise Jack Neal
of the current investigation

31? ↵

Mr. Neal informed of
this investigation
3/8/50
P

2 wks.
J. F.

Louis Ross

Senator McCarthy referred to this individual as Case No. 31 and described him as having been in Government service since July, 1942, being formerly stationed in the Office of Information and Education of the State Department. The Senator advised that the files of the Un-American Activities Committee showed that Ross had signed a petition in New York City in 1940 to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party.

You will recall that former Special Agent Robert E. Lee, who identified Lewis Ross as being "Case No. 29" in his material, indicated that the Un-American Activities Committee records show that a person with the same name as Lewis Ross, residing in New York City, had signed a Communist Party election petition in New York in 1940. According to Lee, the State Department files indicate that this information was furnished to them on October 28, 1946, nevertheless no effort to check out this information had been made by the State Department as of the time Lee reviewed that Department's files. Hamilton Robinson in his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on January 28, 1948, furnished information to the effect that the individual involved "in Case No. 29" was employed by the State Department, having been "approved."

A check at the State Department Personnel Division by the Liaison Section has disclosed that there is no record of any Lewis Ross being presently employed by the State Department. However, there is a Louis Ross presently employed as a broadcast technician, Division of International Broadcasting, Voice of America Program, New York City. Bureau files disclose that a Loyalty Form was received on this Louis Ross which was processed and returned to the State Department stamped "No disloyal data FBI Files, April 23, 1948." This form reflects that Louis Ross had been employed by the Office of Information and Education from July, 1942 to present. Note: This bit of information corresponds with similar information set forth in Senator McCarthy's allegation. The Loyalty Form on Louis Ross fails to reflect that the State Department specified possession of any loyalty information reports as required under Item No. 14. Our files reflect that an investigation subsequently was conducted on Louis Ross under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOA) at the request of the State Department and reports were furnished to the State Department by letter dated July 26, 1948. A review of the reports reflecting the results of this investigation discloses that no disloyal information was developed. It might be noted that during the course of this investigation the Washington Field Office examined the files of the Security and Investigations Division, Department of State. The details reflected therein were not reported since the information already was available to the State Department. It should also be noted that during the course of the investigation the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were checked and contained no record for Louis Ross. As noted above, the allegation by McCarthy refers to a Communist Party petition in the files of the "Un-American Activities Committee."

u

STATUS: As you probably will recall, when the information concerning the individuals mentioned by McCarthy recently was previously brought out before the House Appropriations Committee in January, 1948, the State Department indicated to the House Appropriations Committee that 19 of the cases on whom the Department had disloyal information had been referred to the FBI for investigation. These 19 cases, as you will recall, were handled as a special project and thorough investigations were made of the 19. Since that time no request has been made by the State Department for investigation of any of the four above-mentioned individuals under the Loyalty Program.

ACTION: With respect to Estelle Gordon and Paul Alexander Lifantieff-Lee, it does not appear that there is sufficient information to warrant initiating full field loyalty investigations at this time, particularly in view of the fact that all pertinent information concerning them has been in the possession of the State Department for some time and was in its possession at the time the House Appropriations Committee conducted hearings in connection with the State Department appropriations bill in January, 1948. With respect to T. Achilles Polyzoides, as noted above, he is presently the subject of a pending Atomic Energy Act investigation and copies of the reports will, of course, be furnished to the State Department. Further, it is noted that the Louis Ross who is presently employed by the State Department has already been the subject of a Voice of America investigation.

4

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

RECEIVED
E: March 9, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R.
McCARTHY R-WISCONSIN)

PURPOSE:

To furnish you with a summary of information on Stanley Wilcox who has been identified by the Bureau as being identical with Case No. 63 as referred to by Senator McCarthy in his testimony before the Senate, and who according to Assistant Director S. J. Tracy in his memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated March 8, 1950, informed [redacted] of the Federal Security Agency that he was No. 63 on Senator McCarthy's list.

BACKGROUND:

[redacted] of the Federal Security Agency telephonically advised Assistant Director S. J. Tracy on March 8, 1950, that Mr. Stanley Wilcox had informed a member of the A.F. of L. that he was No. 63 on Senator McCarthy's list. Wilcox further stated that he had been ordered to Russia as an Expert and that he and his wife had made preparations including the purchase of about \$300 worth of food to take with them, when their travel orders were cancelled. Wilcox indicated that it created quite a personal hardship, and it was suggested by a friend of his in the A.F. of L. that he take his problem to Paul Keyser of the Labor Department and ask Mr. Keyser to speak to Mr. Peurifoy about the matter.

b6
b7C

For your information, there is attached a copy of a summary memorandum concerning Stanley Wilcox which was prepared for you and attached with other memoranda as an enclosure with my memorandum of February 24, 1950.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

Attachment

EMM:hw

DIRECTORS NOTATION: "I think we should call information on Wilcox to a.g's attention. H."

Original copy filed in 737-20

131-23278-1111
68-39744-
68-39744-
NOT RECORDED
45 MAR 15 1950

Office Memo

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LAUD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHARGES OF SENATOR McCARTHY CONCERNING
SPIES AND REDS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: March 7, 1950

✓ Tolson
✓ Ladd
✓ Clegg
✓ Glavin
✓ Nichols
✓ Rosen
✓ Tracy
✓ Harbo
✓ Mohr
✓ Tele. Room
✓ Nease
✓ Gandy

Mr. Joseph Amshey, Security Office, State Department, informed Mr. Roach this morning that the State Department files on the cases mentioned by Senator McCarthy, and which were transferred to the White House, are now being checked over very carefully by former investigators of the old Truman Senate Committee. The State Department anticipates that, after this review, the Tydings Committee will be permitted to look at summaries prepared by the investigators from the files.

Now that the "McCarthy" case files have been transferred to the White House, the State Department is working on 385 loyalty case files (not mentioned by McCarthy), and will also transfer these files to the White House when they have been collected from the various Divisions in the State Department, tabulated, and summaries prepared on each.

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is prepared for your information.

RR:slm dm

RECORDED - 39

ER. 66

121-23278-18

121-23278-1451

MAR 8

53 APR 13 1950

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 7, 1950

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

I returned the call of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy this morning. Senator McCarthy was not available and as he had previously suggested, I called Mr. B. Downey Rice. U

I advised him that I had checked with the Department and the Department had suggested that it would be inadvisable for the Bureau to call at the Capitol for the purpose of going over the material received by Senator McCarthy concerning the list of State Department employees and suggested that in lieu thereof, Mr. Rice bring any pertinent material to the Bureau where it could be gone over with him to determine whether there were any matters of interest to the Bureau. U

Mr. Rice stated he would do this at the first possible opportunity and further, that he would advise Senator McCarthy of my call. U

DML:dad

cc - Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 64

INDEXED - 64

121-23278-19
 162-39249-4463
 MAR 17 1950
 37

EX-9

MAY 31 1950

277

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *OK*

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHARGES OF SENATOR McCARTHY CONCERNING
SPIES AND REDS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: March 7, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____

Mr. Samuel S. Boykin, Director, Office of Consular Affairs, State Department (a Deputy to Under-Secretary Peurifoy and responsible for the operations of the Security Division), informed Mr. Roach today that the State Department anticipates being questioned by Senator Tydings (D-Md.) concerning various phases of the security and loyalty investigations activity in the State Department. Mr. Boykin and Mr. Peurifoy state that, undoubtedly, the question of investigations under the Loyalty Program will arise, and that the State Department will probably be asked to explain what they do in compliance with the President's Loyalty Order. The State Department will reply that they send loyalty forms to the FBI for checking against our files and for appropriate loyalty investigations if the data in our files warrants such action. //

The next question anticipated by the State Department is what basis is used by the FBI in opening loyalty cases. It is the answer to this question that the State Department desires to receive from the Bureau. Mr. Boykin stated that, if the question is asked of the Secretary of State, Mr. Peurifoy, or himself, they will answer that the State Department does not know, as an answer could only be given by the Bureau. Boykin stated, however, that, for their own information, they would like to know from the Bureau the basis we use for opening loyalty cases; i.e., when do we open a loyalty case and what facts must be present before a case is opened, and how do we determine whether the investigation is to be a preliminary inquiry or full-field investigation.

Mr. Roach pointed out to Mr. Boykin that it was not understandable why the State Department should be concerned by such a question that may be asked by the Committee, and, certainly, if the Committee had any such inquiries, the State Department was not the proper place to receive an answer. Mr. Roach further pointed out that each loyalty case is considered upon its own merits, and that the matter of conducting preliminary inquiries or full-field investigations is a matter which is judged by the facts in our files on the given case, plus that derogatory information given to us by the employing agency on the loyalty form.

RECORDED - 124

It would appear that the State Department is attempting to anticipate questions and to make replies to questions which are not within their jurisdiction and which should not be of concern to them. It is believed that we should not give to the State Department, even informally, a statement regarding the basis for opening loyalty cases, if the Bureau has not heretofore given such statements to the press or to other Government agencies. If you feel, however, that it would be

BFR:311

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

advisable to give the State Department some type of a statement on the inquiry they have presented, then it should be directed to the Liaison Section for personal delivery to either Mr. Boykin or Mr. Peurifoy.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum will be brought to the attention of the Loyalty Section for its information and consideration. In addition, it is recommended that the State Department be again advised by the Liaison Section that each Loyalty case is considered upon its own merits, based on such information as is available to us including information which has been furnished by the employing agency on the Loyalty form. It is not recommended that we go into any of the details as to the exact basis for our investigations and how we determine whether the investigation should be a preliminary inquiry or a full field investigation. In view of the fact that the proceedings are scheduled to open soon, it is recommended that this be handled immediately.

*Boykin
dk*

AHB:tlc

I agree. The loyalty
order itself sets
forth the standards
to be used

318

I agree. Rough was most
alert. We have to be forever alert to fed over
from State.

Mr. Boykin & Mr. Nicholas
State Dept. 2/9/50
2/9/50

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE (REMARKS MADE
BY MR. PEURIFOY REGARDING 326
"SECURITY CASES" STILL IN PROCESS)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: March 7, 1950

V.W.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Moase _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To furnish you with information concerning a statement made by Mr. Peurifoy of the State Department concerning 326 security cases still pending in the State Department, as set forth in the Congressional Record-Senate dated March 2, 1950.

BACKGROUND:

On Page 2678 of the Congressional Record-Senate dated March 2, 1950, the following information is set forth concerning testimony of Mr. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, in answer to certain questions by Senator Knowland:

"Page 2678 - Mr. Knowland spoke concerning 'Communists in Government Service.' He included information from Mr. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, giving a breakdown of the 326 security cases which are still in process. Mr. Knowland stated he does not feel there is any justification for any security case to be pending for more than a year. 'It seems to me that security cases of the State Department should be given the highest type of priority. If the FBI says they would like to have additional information, whether it be fingerprints or other information which they are seeking, the request should be sent in regular courier pouches by air, and the information should be returned immediately'."

In a memorandum dated March 3, 1950, from Mr. Glavin to you setting forth the above quoted information, you noted, "This should be looked into at once."

From a review of the remarks made by Mr. Peurifoy, it is obvious he is referring to the submission of Loyalty Forms and fingerprints on personnel of the State Department rather than full field Loyalty investigations, since at the present time we have only five full field Loyalty investigations pending on State Department employees. These cases are, of course, receiving expeditious attention which is afforded to all investigations involving State Department personnel.

CHS:shw

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 82

MAR 21 1950

C

EX-55

MARCH 6 1950

Regarding Loyalty Forms received from the State Department, as you know, we are still receiving Loyalty Forms at this date, the majority of which are on Foreign Service personnel coming from various parts of the world. On January 11, 1950, there were received in the Records Section of the Bureau 143 Loyalty Forms.

Loyalty Forms received in the Bureau are being processed on a current basis. However, in some cases it is necessary to return the Forms to the State Department where the forms contain some error or errors of substance; for example, where the employee failed to fill in the item regarding organizations with which affiliated. In October, 1949, we received a number of Loyalty Forms from the State Department and it was necessary to return 121 of these Forms in order that more complete identifying data could be inserted by the State Department. In addition, in some instances, the fingerprints submitted with the Loyalty Form are of such a nature that they cannot be processed by the Identification Division, and it is necessary in such cases to return such prints for resubmission. State Department Loyalty Forms are not returned unless it is absolutely necessary and we have returned no Forms to them for correction since October, 1949. It is, of course, the responsibility of the State Department to insure that Loyalty Forms are properly executed and submitted to the Bureau for processing. In this connection the Federal Personnel Manual contains regulations promulgated by the Civil Service Commission to the effect that, with respect to incumbent employees, it is the responsibility of the employing department or agency to "(1) Establish and maintain within the department or agency a control system for insuring the submission of information on all incumbent employees on the rolls as of September 30, 1947. (2) Obtain and submit the required forms properly prepared for each incumbent employee to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Certify the completeness of the coverage to the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the procedure prescribed." Similar regulations are also set forth in the Federal Personnel Manual with respect to the responsibilities of the employing department or agency in so far as Loyalty Forms relating to appointees are concerned.

At the present time Loyalty Forms and fingerprints received in the Bureau are handled on a current basis and, as stated above, unless it is absolutely necessary to return Forms or fingerprints to the State Department for correction, the same are processed in an expeditious manner.

ACTION:

None.. This is for your information.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

March 8, 1950

FROM : Mr. S. J. Tracy

SUBJECT: SENATOR McCARTHY'S LIST OF ALLEGED
LEFT WING EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

[redacted] of the Federal Security Agency telephonically advised me that a Mr. Stanley Wilcox (or Wilson) informed a member of the AF of L that his name was number 63 on Senator McCarthy's list. He further stated that he had been ordered to Russia as an expert and that he and his wife had made all preparations, including the purchase of about \$300 worth of food to take with them, when their travel orders were cancelled. He indicated that it created quite a personal hardship. It was suggested by a friend of his in the AF of L that he take his problem to Paul Keyser of the Labor Department, an AF of L contact, and ask Mr. Keyser to speak to Mr. Puerifoy about the matter.

[redacted] is a former teacher of languages at some university. His wife, prior to her marriage was employed in the same office with [redacted] and so far as he can remember, there was nothing to indicate that she had any left-wing leanings. He does not know her husband.

[redacted] is passing on the above information for whatever value it may be to the Bureau.

SJT:edm

60 MAR 20 1950

121-23270
3/17/49

NOT RECORDED

45 MAR 15 1950

b6
b7C

121-23270
3/17/49

NOT RECORDED

45 MAR 15 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 8, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations by Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESATTENTION: Assistant Director
D. M. LADDb6
b7C

✓ Mr. Tolson ✓
✓ Mr. Ladd ✓
✓ Mr. Clegg ✓
✓ Mr. Glavin ✓
✓ Mr. Nichols ✓
✓ Mr. Rosen ✓
✓ Mr. Tracy ✓
✓ Mr. Harbo ✓
✓ Mr. Barron ✓
✓ Mr. Mohr ✓
✓ Tele. Room ✓
✓ Mr. Nease ✓
✓ Miss Gandy ✓

In accordance with instructions received by SAC GUY HOTTEL from Assistant Director D. M. LADD on March 7, 1950, Special Agents [redacted] and WILLIAM J. MCGRATH, Jr. attended the meeting of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee, investigation of State Department personnel, in the Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building on March 8, 1950.

This hearing was opened by Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Sub-Committee Chairman, who stated that the Sub-Committee received a mandate from the Senate which contained the authority to investigate and hear charges of disloyalty against the government by employees of the Department of State and other such agencies against whom charges have been heard and to subpoena the loyalty files against all such persons.

Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY was sworn in as the first witness.

Chairman TYDINGS then referred to prior testimony of Senator McCARTHY in which Senator McCARTHY had stated on the floor of the Senate that one employee of the State Department who was employed in December 1945 as a Translator had been investigated during 1946 and that this investigation showed evidence which caused his later dismissal due to homo-sexual acts and connection with the Young Communist League. He further stated that on January 22, 1946 the Division of Security and Investigations, State Department, recommended the discharge of this individual and on February 19, 1946 his services were terminated. On April 1, 1946 this termination act was rescinded. Senator McCARTHY's testimony showed that there was a CSA report dated September 27, 1947 which was replete with information that a high official of the State Department tampered with the records of the State Department and personally contacted witnesses and asked them to retract their testimony concerning the aforementioned employee. Senator TYDINGS then asked Senator McCARTHY whether or not he could furnish the Committee the name of this official in the State Department who was charged with tampering with official records and covering up the activities of disloyal employees.

RECORDED - 68

ENCL
memos to 3/9/50
Senator McCARTHY did not disclose the name of this high official at this time and brought out that he would present to the Committee in 31 MAR 10 1950 INDEXED - 68

31

FEB

U

Do we know who
he is talking about?
X.

51 APR 25 1950

51 APR 4 1950

due course all material and evidence which he had in his possession. He stated that for the Sub-Committee to get complete information regarding all individuals that he will mention it will be necessary that the Sub-Committee subpoena four sets of files to wit the State Department Investigations file complete with the sub-rosa section, the State Department personnel file, CSC files and FBI files. He further stated that all cases discussed will have derogatory data developed by the FBI.

Senator McCARTHY then proceeded with Case No. 1 and named ~~DOROTHY KENYON~~, a present employee of the State Department who was receiving \$12,000 per annum and who is presently a US member assigned to a committee at the UN. He stated ~~DOROTHY KENYON~~ was affiliated with twentyeight front organizations, nine of the twentyeight being listed by the Attorney General and that her record dates back some ten to fifteen years. He then proceeded to present to the Committee photostatic copies of documents which would show her connection with these subversive organizations.

The Committee was recessed until 10:30 AM on March 9, 1950.

There is enclosed herewith for your information the opening statement to the Sub-Committee by Senator McCARTHY, which had been previously given to the Press and Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee on Tuesday, February 28, 1950, which had also been given out to the Press.

Enclosures

121-0

WJM:MFM

SECRETARY ACHESON'S LOYALTY YARDSTICK

From testimony of Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, before Senate Appropriations Committee

Tuesday, February 28, 1950

The first category constituting a security risk is a person who engages in, supports, or advocates treason, subversion, or sedition, or who is a member of, affiliated with, or in sympathetic association with Communist, Nazi, or Fascist Parties, or of any foreign or domestic party or movement which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means or whose policy is to advocate or approve the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States; or a person who consistently believes in or supports the ideologies and policies of such a party or movement.

The second category is a person who is engaged in espionage or who is acting directly or indirectly under the instructions of any foreign government; or who deliberately performs his duties, or otherwise acts to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interest of the United States.

The third category is a person who has knowingly divulged classified information without authority and with the knowledge or belief or with reasonable grounds for the knowledge or belief that it will be transmitted to agencies of a foreign government, or who is so consistently irresponsible in the handling of classified information as to compel the conclusion of extreme lack of care or judgment.

The fourth category is a person who has habitual or close association with persons known or believed to be in categories A or B (i.e., first and second categories), to an extent which would justify the conclusion that he might, through such association, voluntarily or involuntarily divulge classified information without authority.

After the information I have received is collated and examined, it will be turned over to this Committee. I shall withhold nothing and ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ shall make available to the Committee the information which has been made available to me.

I have carefully studied the standards of loyalty, as set forth by Secretary of State Acheson.

I agree with them wholeheartedly.

I have come to the conclusion, however, that these standards of loyalty are meaningless unless they are applied to all government employees without exception.

It is the exception that I wish to bring to the attention of the Committee.

I am convinced that in a sizable number of cases these standards have not been applied properly.

One bad risk is too many and a very few might well be disastrous to our National Security.

*Opening Statement by Senator McCarthy
and given to the press*

I am grateful to the Committee for its invitation to appear here today, and make available information which has come to me from a variety of sources bearing on the security of our Nation.

Certainly we are all in accord on the premise that every possible precaution should be taken to protect the National Welfare and time and experience has shown us that subversive and un-American actions cannot stand the light of day.

To that end, I shall make available to this Committee the names and background of persons who are, or have been in the service of the Government who, by virtue of their background and activities do not deserve the confidence and trust placed in them.

The fair security risk does not exist. Every man or woman in the employ of the United States government is a bad or good security risk.

We have had, through our courts, our governmental investigating bodies, our public press and radio, a shocking and frightening series of reports on men and women in high and low places in our government who transferred their allegiance to a foreign and dangerous ideology.

It is obviously impossible for me, without investigative personnel, funds and authority and without full and free access to the voluminous

and comprehensive files of numerous Government agencies to give you

gentlemen an adequate picture of this distressing situation.

I hope that this distinguished Committee, charged by its colleagues

in the Senate with a difficult and exhaustive duty, will be able to find

a solution to a hitherto insoluble problem.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 9, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, R-WISC.)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnee
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Candy

PURPOSE

To furnish you with information concerning the State Department's identification of the cases referred to by Senator McCarthy before the Senate.

BACKGROUND

By memorandum dated March 3, 1950, Mr. Belmont informed me that Supervisor Roach had been advised by the State Department that they had identified all of the 81 cases cited by Senator McCarthy and that the files on these cases had been transferred to the White House. You noted that "We should make very certain we are in clear as to our investigations in these cases."

Att-1

You will recall that by memorandum dated February 24, 1950, summary memoranda were furnished to you on 68 individuals referred to by Senator McCarthy which we were able to identify from a comparison of his testimony with the material furnished to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee. Although the Senator in his testimony talked of having 81 cases, a review of his testimony showed that he omitted four cases, lumped six others as typical of Voice of America employees and cited two cases which were identified as referring to the same individual. Thus, there were only 70 cases cited by Senator McCarthy which could possibly be identified and we identified 68 of them.

The list of names furnished to us by the State Department as representing the individuals referred to by the Senator lists 71 individuals and 68 of them are the ones we previously had identified. It is interesting to note that one of the cases identified by the State Department is "Case No. 35," which was omitted entirely by Senator McCarthy in his testimony before the Senate. The State Department identifies this case as referring to one Melvin Shell, not otherwise identified, and indicates he terminated his employment with the State Department on December 24, 1948. A check of the Bureau's files on the name Melvin Shell fails to disclose any information.

Thus, of the 70 cases actually mentioned by the Senator which were subject to possible identification, the State Department has been able to identify the two cases on which we did not have sufficient facts to arrive at an identification, namely, cases numbers 19 and 36. The State Department further indicates that 33 of the persons on their list are still employed.

In connection with Case number 36, Senator McCarthy, in his testimony before the Senate stated "This individual is 43 years of age. He is with the Office of Information and Education. According to the file, he is a known Communist. I might say that when I refer to someone as being a known Communist, I am not evaluating the information myself. I am merely giving what is in the file. This individual also found his way into the Voice of America broadcast. Apparently the easiest way to get in is to be a known Communist."

58 MARCH 25 1950
EFM:lhs:zg 24 EX-34

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-34747-448

MAR 13 1950

30

OKS

JEN

AB

In regard to "Case No. 36," the State Department identifies this case as pertaining to one Fred William Smith. It is noted the State Department inserted a question mark after the name, possibly indicating that they are not sure of this identification. The State Department further indicated that Fred William Smith presently is employed but they did not furnish any identifying data concerning this individual. Former Special Agent Robert E. Lee, in his material furnished to the Bureau on January 29, 1948, referred to one Frederick W. Smith (Schmidt), who was employed in New York City with the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, State Department. Lee identified this case as being No. 40 and advised that the State Department files indicate that Smith's application was very sketchy; that there had been no investigation conducted; that Smith was 43 years of age and that the case was awaiting a report from the New York Office. Mr. Hamilton Robinson, in his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on January 28, 1948, stated that case No. 40 was reported as having been "approved." This individual is apparently identical with Frederic William Smith, also known as Frederic William Schmidt, who is the subject of a Voice of America investigation conducted by the Bureau during June and July, 1948, copies of the reports prepared having been sent to the State Department on July 27, 1948. He is also the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, for the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Copies of the reports prepared were sent to the Office of the Coordinator of Information on June 19, 1942. During the Voice of America investigation, the Washington Field Office checked the records of the Security and Investigations Division of the State Department, which reflected that Smith had been given security clearance on November 21, 1947. Further, that these records contained no further pertinent information. The Voice of America investigation disclosed that Smith was a close acquaintance of Paul Hagen, who, according to persons interviewed during the investigation, was a former member of the Communist Party of Germany. Bureau files reflect that Paul Hagen was at one time editor of the publication "Die Rote Fahn," alleged official organ of the German Communist Party.

In connection with "Case No. 19," the State Department identifies this case as referring to Hans H. Landsberg and indicates that he has never been employed by the State Department. Our files disclose that one Hans Herman Landsberg, who is possibly identical with the individual in question, was investigated by the Bureau in 1949 under Executive Order 9835 as an employee of the Department of Commerce who formerly had been with the Office of Strategic Services. The investigative reports were sent to the Civil Service Commission on July 14, 1949, and to date we have not received a disposition from the Loyalty Review Board.

You will recall that in addition to the above, in the case of Estelle Gordon and T. Achilles Polyzoides, the Bureau had not conducted previous investigations. In my memorandum of March 6, 1950, this was pointed out to you and Mr. Tolson

noted in connection with Estelle Gordon that "We should order a preliminary inquiry on Gordon at once." You indicated "Yes." This has been done. In respect to T. Achilles Polyzoides, my memorandum of March 6, 1950, pointed out that an investigation presently is being conducted under the Atomic Energy Act concerning Polyzoides. Mr. Tolson noted, "We should expedite this investigation; Liaison should advise Jack Neal of the current investigation." You noted "Yes." On March 8, 1950, Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department was informed of this investigation. The investigation is being given expeditious attention and copies of the reports will be furnished not only to the Atomic Energy Commission but also to the Civil Service Commission and the State Department.

As mentioned above, the State Department has advised that they have identified 33 individuals mentioned by Senator McCarthy who are still employed. In addition to the individuals mentioned above, an analysis of the cases of the others still employed by the State Department reflects that Loyalty type investigations, Voice of America investigations, preliminary inquiries, applicant type investigations or security investigations have been conducted where information in the Bureau's possession warrants or where the State Department has furnished disloyal information to the Bureau for investigation. Of course it is possible that the State Department has disloyal information in its files concerning the cases which have been identified by the Bureau as well as other cases which Senator McCarthy may possibly have in his possession, which has not been brought to the Bureau's attention.

ACTION

None, This is for your information.

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Fletcher
Loyalty Section

ERNEST THEODORE ARNET

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 14: This is a case of pressure from a high State Department official to obtain security clearance for an individual with a bad background from the standpoint of security. He was appointed in December 1945 as a translator in the State Department.

"This is an interesting case showing the extent to which some of their superior officers will go when they find that some of these very unusual individuals are going to lose their jobs. He was appointed in December 1945 as a translator in the State Department. A report from another Government investigating agency under date of January 9, 1946, advised that the subject should [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] He had extremely close connections with other individuals with the same tendencies, and who were active members of Communist-front organizations, including the Young Communist League.

"I think this is interesting, Mr. President. I asked one of our top intelligence men in Washington, one day, 'Why do you find men who are so fanatically Communist? Is there something about the Communist philosophy that attracts them?'

"He said, 'Senator McCarthy, if you had been in this work as long as we have been, you would realize that there is something wrong with each one of these individuals. You will find that practically every active Communist is twisted mentally or physically in some way.'

"The State Department's own security agency recommended the discharge of this employee on January 22, 1946. On February 19, 1946, this individual's services were terminated with the State Department. Subsequently on April 1, 1946, the action discharging this individual was rescinded and he was reinstated in his job in the State Department. In this case a GSA report of September 2, 1947, is replete with information covering the attempt of a high State Department official to induce several individuals who had signed affidavits reflecting adversely upon the employee to repudiate their affidavits. The file shows that that high State Department employee even went out and personally contacted the individuals who signed the affidavits and asked them, 'Won't you repudiate them?'

"This individual, according to the security files of the State Department, was a very close associate of active Soviet agents. As to whether he is in the State Department at this time or not, I frankly do not know, but in view of fact that he was reinstated, I assume that he is."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-15-2014 BY SP-1

Possible Identification

This individual apparently is Ernst Theodore Arndt. The Bureau files reflect we conducted a Loyalty investigation of Arndt from December 14, 1945, to March 3, 1949; a Departmental applicant investigation from June 15, 1938, to December 12, 1938; an Espionage - C investigation from February 20, 1940, to August 26, 1942; and he was afforded an interview under the provisions of the Hatch Act on March 4, 1942. (121-13297; 77-9361; 65-900)

Investigation has disclosed information that Arndt was reported to have exhibited pro-Nazi sympathies and to have associated with members of the German Embassy. Investigation developed no evidence of espionage or subversive activities.

Investigation reflected information indicating [redacted]

b7D

According to Bureau files, Arndt has indicated he was employed by the State Department from December 6, 1945, to May 17, 1948, when he resigned. He had also been employed by the State Department in 1936 as a German translator. From 1936 to 1939, he was employed by the Department of Justice in the Alien Property Division. In October, 1946, information was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence that Arndt was employed by the State Department in the Special War Projects, German Embassy Group, in the Office of Research and Records. It was reported by ONI that at the time Arndt applied for a position with the State Department, the Division of Controls disapproved Arndt's appointment, but this disapproval was overruled by the then Acting Secretary of State, whose name was not known, and Arndt was subsequently appointed.

Case files reflect that Arndt has stated he was dismissed by the State Department on February 19, 1946, and was subsequently cleared by the Secretary of State who had delegated the case to Deputy Assistant Secretary

of State J. Anthony Fimich. Arndt has furnished information that he was formerly cleared by the State Department on April 1, 1946, as to loyalty and security. Arndt was appointed as a research analyst (translator) on August 3, 1948, with the Department of the Air Force, Washington, D. C., which is his last known employment.

Reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation were furnished the Civil Service Commission under date of March 3, 1949. The Civil Service Commission under date of November 7, 1949, advised regarding the disposition of the case that Arndt was "eligible on loyalty."

In addition to the Civil Service Commission, information relating to Arndt has been disseminated to the following: The Attorney General, Office for Emergency Management, Department of State, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Department of the Army, and the Office of Naval Intelligence. (121-13297; 77-9361; 65-800)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 9, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

PURPOSE

To inform you of the identity of the State Department employee referred to yesterday by Senator Millard E. Tydings at the hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee as being terminated by the State Department on February 19, 1946, for "homosexual acts and connection with the Young Communist League," the termination being rescinded April 1, 1946, through intervention of a "high official of the State Department." The identity of the "high official of the State Department" is also set forth for your information.

BACKGROUND

You will recall the Washington Field Office, by letter dated March 8, 1950, advised the Bureau regarding certain details taken up at the opening session of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee hearing on State Department personnel. Senator Tydings referred to prior testimony of Senator McCarthy in which he had stated on the floor of the Senate that one employee of the State Department who was employed in December, 1945, as a translator had been investigated during 1946 and this investigation showed evidence which caused his later dismissal due to homosexual acts and connection with the Young Communist League; that on January 22, 1946, the Division of Security and Investigations, State Department, recommended the discharge of this individual and on February 19, 1946, his services were terminated; that on April 1, 1946, this termination act was rescinded; that a CSA report, dated September 27, 1947, was replete with information that a high official of the State Department tampered with the records of the State Department and personally contacted witnesses asking them to retract their testimony concerning the aforementioned employee. Senator Tydings asked Senator McCarthy whether he could furnish the Committee with the name of this official in the State Department who was charged with tampering with official records and covering up activities of disloyal employees.

RECORDED - 68 121-23278-24

| You noted concerning this information, "Do we know who he is talking about?"

INDEXED - 68 121-23278-24

From a comparison of Senator Tydings' remarks, as set forth above, with the previous testimony of Senator McCarthy before the Senate, as published in the Congressional Record under date of February 20, 1950, it is obvious that the State Department employee he is talking about is Ernst Theodore Arndt who McCarthy originally referred to as "Case No. 14."

Arndt was employed by the State Department from December 6, 1945, to May 13, 1948, when he resigned. He subsequently was appointed as a Research Analyst (Translator) on August 3, 1948, with the Department of Air Force, Washington, D. C., which is his last known employment. As an employee of the Department of Air Force he was the subject of a full field loyalty investigation which was completed on

NRJ:LHS

Attachment 5 8 MAY 25 1950

RECORDED COPY FILED

March 3, 1949, and we have received advice from the Loyalty Review Board under date of November 7, 1949, to the effect that Arndt was "eligible on loyalty." There is attached for your information a copy of a summary concerning Arndt which was submitted to you by my memorandum of February 24, 1950, in the group of summary memoranda originally submitted to you on the cases cited by Senator McCarthy which the Bureau had been able to identify as of that time. (121-13297)

With respect to the "high official of the State Department" referred to by Senators Tydings and McCarthy, from an examination of the loyalty reports on Ernst Theodore Arndt and the material provided to us confidentially by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on January 29, 1948, the State Department official in question has been identified as Joseph Anthony Panuch, who is no longer with the Department of State.

b7D

However, this individual subsequently advised that the information he previously had supplied to the Bureau in 1938 concerning Arndt was true and that the aforementioned affidavit had been urged falsified by Joseph Panuch, who identified himself to this individual as employed in the office of the then Assistant Secretary of State Russell.

With regard to Joseph Anthony Panuch, our files show that he was employed November 15, 1945, to January 23, 1947, as Deputy Administrator to Donald S. Russell, former Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of State. He subsequently was appointed as Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief, European Command, and Military Governor, Office of Military Government for Germany, effective July 25, 1947. You will recall that a full field loyalty investigation was instituted concerning Panuch on February 25, 1949, upon receipt of his loyalty form from the Office of Military Government for Germany. This investigation was based on information provided to the Bureau confidentially by Morse Allen, Security Officer, Economic Co-operation Administration, and formerly an investigator in the Security Section, Department of State, to this effect: that while employed at the State Department Panuch definitely indicated he was not in favor of the campaign being waged by the Security Section of the State Department to rid that Department of Communists and Communist sympathizers and, further, that Panuch was believed to be one of the main stumbling blocks in the attempts to dismiss employees of the State Department who were considered subversive.

You may recall that the receipt of the loyalty form on Panuch was called to your attention and it was pointed out, among other things, that, according to Fred Lyon and Jack Neal of the State Department, Panuch in 1946 had started a rumor that the Director of the FBI was not able or willing to back up the cases of Alger Hiss and Gustav Duran which had been submitted to the State Department; that an article had appeared in the May, 1947, issue of the Times-Herald regarding the trial of Carl Aldo Marzani wherein Marzani was quoted as recounting certain conversations with his former boss, J. Anthony Panuch, to the effect that Marzani did not have

to worry so long as ~~Donald~~ Russell (former Assistant Secretary of State) and Panuch were there; that in October, 1947, our liaison representative confidentially obtained information from the State Department to the effect that Joseph Panuch was then attached to the staff of General Clay, U. S. Military Governor of Germany, in a civilian capacity, acting as a Special Assistant to General Clay, and during the course of an investigation five State Department employees were found guilty in varying degrees of homosexual acts or acts of perversion, among whom was Joseph Panuch; that in July, 1948, Colonel C. W. Clarke, ~~MD~~, expressed to our liaison representative that he was surprised to learn that Panuch was one of the most influential men in the American Zone of Germany and had become, according to Colonel Clarke, a chief adviser and a "fair-haired boy" of General Clay.

You may further recall that prior to initiating a full field loyalty investigation on Panuch, we discussed the matter with IDA to determine if the Army desired a loyalty investigation. Upon discussion of the matter with IDA, it was indicated by IDA officials that investigation of Panuch in Europe by the Army probably would not receive the enthusiastic concurrence of General Clay; that the Army desired an investigation of Panuch with the understanding that any investigation in Europe be withheld until completion of the Bureau's investigation in the United States and that if investigation in the United States indicated possible disloyal activity which might authorize the Army to act under P.L. 808, it was believed at such time an investigation of Panuch could be undertaken by the Army in the European Command whether General Clay liked it or not. This unusual request was submitted for your approval and we thereafter conducted and completed the full field loyalty investigation of Panuch in the United States and sent the reports to the Civil Service Commission on April 13, 1949.

Aside from the original allegations of ~~Morse~~ Allen to the effect that Panuch was not in favor of the campaign being waged by the Security Section of the Department of State to rid the Department of Communists and Communist sympathizers and that Panuch was believed to be one of the main stumbling blocks in the attempts to dismiss employees of the State Department who were considered subversive, little information was developed of a substantive nature indicating disloyalty on Panuch's part. Allen when reinterviewed requested anonymity and in support of his original allegation cited the case of ~~Carl~~ Marzani, who was recommended by the Security Section for dismissal from the State Department because of previous Communist activities. Allen indicated this recommendation was blocked by Panuch, who became a bottleneck on the disposition of Communist cases. However, Allen pointed out that he had no evidence which would in any way connect Panuch with the Communist element in the State Department and had no personal knowledge regarding Panuch's loyalty.

Robert Bannerman, former Chief of the Security Section, Department of State, who also requested anonymity, observed that Panuch was not in favor of the effort being made by the Security Section to get rid of Communists employed in the State Department; that Panuch would not accept the reports and recommendations of the Security Section at face value but would continually send them back for further investigation and in this way delayed the program of the Security Section which

believed it had sufficient evidence to fire an employee for security reasons before such a recommendation was made. Bannerman felt that Panuch was a security risk because of his personality and his above-described actions in the State Department.

Samuel Klaus, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State, commented that Panuch had felt the investigators in the Security Division, State Department, were not doing an adequate job in getting facts which he insisted they do before taking action and although the State Department had the power to summarily fire an employee suspected of disloyalty without disclosing reasons for such action, Panuch felt that this power should not be exercised until the facts and reasons to substantiate such action were on hand. Klaus cited the Marzani case as an example in this regard. A similar comment was also made by William Walter Chapman, Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Administration, State Department, who stated that Panuch, being a lawyer, took a legal approach to security investigations and wanted sufficient legal evidence and facts that would stand up in a court of law before firing an employee. Associate Justice William Douglas, United States Supreme Court, made the same comment concerning Panuch and pointed out that Panuch, because of a close personal relationship with Douglas, had frequently discussed problems involved in the Marzani case with him, that Panuch looked at matters from a lawyer's point of view and felt he should have the type of evidence required before a court of law to take action before firing a Federal employee.

Former Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, Donald Russell, when interviewed stated that he had delegated the problem of security and detection of Communists within the State Department to Panuch who conducted several successful investigations which resulted in dismissal of State Department employees; that Panuch is anti-Communist and took an active part against alleged Communists and Communist sympathizers in the State Department and there was absolutely no reason to doubt the loyalty of Panuch.

Robert C. Alexander, Assistant Chief, Visa Division, State Department, who requested anonymity, commented that it was his observation Panuch, while employed at State was "so naive that Communists could be crawling all over him and he wouldn't know it"; that for a long time Panuch refused to take any action on the Marzani case and "held the Marzani case in his lap until the case nearly blew up in his face." You will recall that Marzani was convicted in the U. S. District Court for concealing Communist affiliation while at the State Department and sentenced to serve one to three years in prison.

No information was volunteered by witnesses interviewed during the investigation to the effect that Panuch had in any way engaged in homosexual acts or acts of perversion. Accordingly, no information in this regard was contained in the reports disseminated to the Civil Service Commission. During the course of the investigation of Panuch, numerous prominent individuals who were well acquainted with Panuch were interviewed and all attested to his loyalty. Among these were Robert Patterson, former Secretary of War; H. Struve Hensel, former Assistant Secretary of Navy; William Douglas, Associate Justice, Supreme Court; Judge Jerome N. Frank, U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York; Judge Alfred C. Coxe, U. S.

District Court, Southern District, New York. It is noted that John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, indicated that he had known Panuch since 1942 and that although they were not intimately acquainted, he had no reason to question Panuch's loyalty. John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, indicated he knew Panuch in 1945 while Panuch was employed with the Office of War Mobilization and though not intimately acquainted, he had no reason to question Panuch's loyalty.

By letter of August 19, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised the Bureau that Panuch had been "cleared on security - P.L.808." Since that time we have received no additional information from the Department of the Army and there is nothing in our files which would indicate that Panuch is not still employed by the Army. (121-16537)

ACTION

None. This is for your information.

Office Me

dum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: March 9, 1950

Toleon
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted] of the Washington Field Office, called to advise that the hearings of the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, continued this morning with Senator McCarthy as witness.

Senator McCarthy continued his observations on the case of Dorothy Kenyon. He refused to name the high official concerning whom he talked on March 8, 1950. He reiterated that it was important to get the FBI files, as these were the only ones not tampered with. He stated that the State Department files had been rifled and tampered with. Senator McCarthy advised that this issue will test the authority of the Committee to subpoena files. He refused to give the Committee the documents in his possession regarding the high official and accused the Committee of having as its purpose the disclosure of his informants so that the Committee could take punitive action regarding his informants in the State Department. He called the Committee a tool of the State Department. Senator McCarthy said that the FBI file on Kenyon is more complete than the information he has furnished and shows that she was affiliated with more than twenty-eight subversive organizations. He pointed out that in connection with the Loyalty Program the FBI does not screen employees and makes no recommendations in Loyalty cases. He said that the FBI has done a good job on the Loyalty Program and the FBI is not responsible for security risks in the State Department.

[redacted] advised that the Committee is considering having members of the State Department Loyalty Board appear before the Committee with reference to these cases. The hearing was adjourned until further notice.

The Washington Field Office was instructed to confirm this information by letter.

OBSERVATIONS:

As pointed out in my memorandum of March 8, 1950, it is very possible that the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will attempt to secure FBI files relating to the individuals mentioned by Senator McCarthy.

121-23278-25

RECORDED - 20 | ~~62~~ - 79749-1111
INDEXED - 20 MAR 14 1950
31

AHB:tlc

51 APR 25 1950

EX-15

SAC

C

Office Memo • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY)
LCE

DATE: March 9, 1950
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gray
D. M. LADD

ATTN: Assistant Director
D. M. LADD

In accordance with verbal instructions by Assistant Director D. M. LADD to SAC GUY HOTTEL on March 7, 1950, Special Agents KENNETH D. ANENSON and WILLIAM J. McGRATH, JR. attended the meeting of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee investigation of State Department personnel in the Caucus Room of the Senate Office, on March 9, 1950.

The hearing was opened by Senator TYDINGS, who asked Senator McCARTHY if he had the name of the individual that he promised the Committee at yesterday's hearing, which was referred to as Case #14. Senator McCARTHY then handed the Committee the name of the subject of this Case #14 and stated that the name of the high official in the State Department, who was accused of altering records, would be found in this person's file. At this point, Senator McCARTHY reiterated that it would be very important for the Committee to get the State Department looseleaf and loyalty files together with the Civil Service Commission and FBI files. He advised that the Committee can now test their authority of subpoena by obtaining these files. Chairman TYDINGS replied that "we will, in due time, attempt and obtain access to these files."

The Subcommittee then pressed Senator McCARTHY for the name of the high State Department official and asked whether or not he had this name in his possession or in his personal files. Senator McCARTHY stated that numerous names were reflected in his files and, in his own mind, he believed he knew who this high State Department official was; however, the only way that the Committee would be able to ascertain definitely who the official was would be to get possession of the State Department secret files.

The Committee then pressed Senator McCARTHY as to just what documents and evidence he had in his possession concerning this high State Department official and also questioned him as to how he knew or had reason to know who this official might be. Senator McCARTHY then stated that he was well aware of the purpose behind their wanting this information - that it was to find out the names of the individuals who had furnished information to him, ~~and~~ that the names could be turned over to the Department of State so that the necessary heads would fall. Senator McCARTHY stated that he was sorry that the Committee has turned out to be a tool of the State Department. Chairman TYDINGS, at this point, repudiated McCARTHY's statement and advised that the Committee will exhaust every avenue to investigate the charges made.

Enclosure

WJMcG, KDA:bh

121-0

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED - 29

MAY 26 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 2-3573

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE LETTER TO DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Senator McCARTHY then brought out the point that it would be a valuable aid to the State Department to be aware of just what documents he had in his possession, if any, in the way of photostatic copies of their files, because if the story of rifling of files is true, then the Department of State would know just what documents to make available to the Committee and would not "be caught short."

Senator McCARTHY then discussed the Loyalty Board at the State Department and stated that he questioned their competence and ability to perform the job designated when a Board could review so many loyalty cases and only find one person who had to be dismissed from the Department and find every other person loyal to the Government.

The Committee then decided that they would call before it, at some future time, all nine members of the Loyalty Board at the State Department; with the latter decision being made that they would wait until they had received further information from Senator McCARTHY relative to the exact number of cases he knew of in which the Loyalty Board cleared the employees and where the Civil Service Commission Board, at a later date, noted that a mistake must have been made and sent this information back to the State Department Loyalty Board.

After considerable discussion concerning the setup of the Loyalty Boards in the various agencies, together with the Appeal Boards, Senator McCARTHY stated that he wanted to make this clear, that the FBI does no screening and makes no recommendations whatsoever, simply conducts the investigation and sends the investigative report, upon completion, to the agency concerned which, in turn, makes the necessary decision. He stated that in the case of DOROTHY KENYON that the FBI did an excellent job and intimated that the FBI report, as furnished to the State Department, contained information relating to her membership in organizations cited as subversive in excess of the twenty-eight, as mentioned by him in the original accusations.

Senator McCARTHY, at this point, also wanted to reiterate his prior statement about the necessity of subpoenaing all files and wanted to state that the FBI file could be depended upon not to have been tampered with in any way.

Senator McCARTHY also stated that the FBI was, in no way, responsible for the presence of any persons considered security risks now in the State Department.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE LETTER TO DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

The Subcommittee then asked Senator McCARTHY whether or not he had any information regarding the members of the present Loyalty Board at the Department of State, to which he replied that he is presently compiling information regarding various members of the Loyalty Board and will present this later to the Subcommittee.

Senator McCARTHY then continued with presenting evidence in the KENYON matter to the Committee and also advised that Case #2, which would be taken up next, was infinitely worse than the KENYON Case.

In closing the hearing, Senator TYDINGS read aloud a telegram from Judge DOROTHY KENYON of New York, requesting that she be allowed to appear before the Committee to refute the accusations made against her by Senator McCARTHY. The Committee meeting was adjourned with Senator TYDINGS stating that the next meeting would be announced later in the day.

There is enclosed, for your information, a prepared statement which was given to the press.

121-23278-26
~~6-91923-54~~

ENCLOSURE

Proposed statement given to Press
on 3/9/50.

I understand the Chairman would like me to answer the following questions on Case Number 14: 43532

(1) "Will I give him the name of this individual?" The answer is "Yes", and I now hand him that name.

(2) "Can I give him the name of the State Department official mentioned in the secret files in that case and am I making any 'charge' against that official?" The answer is "No". The committee can make such charge against this or any other individual in this or any other case as it sees fit — that is the task delegated to the committee by the Senate. Only those whom I name am I charging as bad security risks.

However, the committee may find many whom it desires to charge in like manner.

If the Chairman desires the name of this particular State Department official, I can tell him how to obtain it in a very simple and easy manner — by subpoenaing the files in this case. However, to get the complete story in this case, it undoubtedly will be necessary to get not merely the State Department's loose leaf loyalty and personnel files, but also the files of the Civil Service Commission and the F.B.I.

If the Chairman considers this morals case more important than the other cases, then I have no objection to recessing the hearings until the committee obtains those files.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE
NOTED

copy:ahs

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. DELAKONT

FROM : MR. V. P. KWAY

SUBJECT: FORMER SA EUGENE RINTA

DATE: March 10, 1950

Mr. Musulin, ONI, on March 7, 1950 advised the Liaison Section that he had discussed the subject of sexual perversion of CIA and State Department employees with former agent Eugene Rinta. Musulin indicated that Rinta was conducting an inquiry for Senator McCarthy regarding the sexual perversion habits of such employees, and that Senator McCarthy planned to expose the CIA employees, along with the State Department employees, in his present hearings on the Hill regarding subversives in the State Department. *EB*

ACTION:

None. This is for informational purposes only.

CDD:mk

121-23278-1

163974-
NOT RECORDED
45 MAR 22 1950

Original copy filed in

524PHB 100

[Signature]

5:25 PM

March 10, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Mr. E. Morgan called to inform me of a request that is going to be made of me. He stated he received a call from Senator Millard Tydings today who asked him to come to his office and when he got there Les Biffle and Senator Scott Lucas were also in his office. Mr. Morgan stated Senator Tydings wanted him to act as his counsel on the current investigation of the State Department and in the course of his discussion the Senator stated he was going to ask me for the assignment of some four Agents to his committee to help on it. I stated I was very glad to know about this.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: Mr. Nease

Tolson JEH:EH
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Clavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

121-23278-27

SENT FROM F. B. I.	TIME 1:25 PM
TIME 1:25 PM	DATE 3-10-50
DATE 3-10-50	BY <i>J. E. H.</i>

X-9

121-23278-27
MAR 13 1950

4

151950

Ascat
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JFKARC)
DATE 1/24/95 BY (EDWARD) Morgan
EGG

March 10, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the investigation being conducted by a Senate sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate into the charges made by Senator McCarthy that subversive elements are employed in the State Department, I have been advised that it is very likely that the subcommittee may request of you the assignment by the FBI of some Agents to the Committee to conduct investigations into these charges.

I bring this matter to your attention because I would strongly urge that this Bureau not be directed to assign personnel to the Senate Committee for the purposes indicated. It has been a consistent policy of the Department over a long period of years not to accede to requests of Congressional Committees for the assignment of Special Agents of the Bureau to conduct investigations for such Committees. Many requests have been made over a period of years for such personnel and they have all been denied.

There seems to be very good reason for this policy in that the FBI is already considerably overburdened with its legitimate work without rendering investigative assistance to Committees of Congress. And, secondly, many of the matters into which Committees are making inquiries from time to time are of such an extreme controversial character as to make it undesirable for the FBI to be injected into such matters. In the particular instance in question, the FBI has investigated many of the personnel of the State Department and submitted reports thereon to the Civil Service Commission and to the State Department. These reports have given all of the facts which the FBI has been able to develop. Of course, no conclusions were reached in our reports as the Bureau has strongly confined its function to that of being a fact-gathering organization. Obviously, if Agents of the Bureau should be assigned to such a Committee, it would be an indirect way for the Committee to get access to the files of the FBI which, up to the present time, have consistently been denied to all Congressional Committees.

RECORDED - 143

RECORDED - 143 Respectfully,

INDEXED - 143

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EX-6

MAILED 3
MAR 13 1950
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Currier
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Le. Room
Nease
Gandy

REHMpd

called A. G. office
3/11/50

RECORDED CCW FILED IN

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Call: 11:03 AM

DATE: March 13, 1950

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

SUBJECT:

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
 (Allegations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy)
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

At the above time I talked to Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Office concerning Senator McCarthy's testimony which he began this morning, March 13, 1950.

Senator McCarthy identified as "Case No. 2" Haldore Hanson, whom the Senator described as an expert on Chinese affairs. Senator McCarthy said Hanson is to be the head of a new divisional establishment (apparently in the State Department) of an "Interim Office for Technical Cooperation and Development." According to Senator McCarthy, this group will be spending hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers money.

Senator McCarthy described Hanson as having been affiliated with the State Department since February, 1942, and the Senator then began to list the alleged Communist connections of Hanson. He said that these date back to 1939 and he said that Hanson has been associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations which he described as presently being headed by Mr. Field, who has Communist connections.

At the time of [redacted] call, Senator McCarthy was continuing to list the alleged Communist connections of Hanson.

It might be noted that "Case No. 2", according to the Bob Lee list and as identified by the Bureau, pertains to John Carter Vincent. A special summary on Hanson is in the process of preparation, and it will be submitted promptly. It might be noted that a full field loyalty investigation was completed by the Bureau and submitted to the Civil Service Commission June 24, 1948. A disposition notice was received September 30, 1948, to the effect that Hanson had been "retained."

It might be noted that the Field referred to by Senator McCarthy is presumably Frederick Vanderbilt Field, whose Communist connections are well known. He is not the head of the Institute of Pacific Relations; rather Clayton Lane, a person who has openly expressed anti-Communist sympathy, is the head of this organization.

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

EHW:WMJ

5211

EX-115

58 MAY 25 1950

MAR 14 1950

3

M. J. [Signature]

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____ b6
 Mohr _____ b7C
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE:

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

March 13, 1950

SUGGESTED SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson	✓
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	✓
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

called at 11:45 a.m. with regard to the continuation of Senator McCarthy's testimony this morning.

At the outset [redacted] stated that Senator McCarthy had said that Case #1 and Case #2, which he has mentioned in the last two or three days, were not in the group of cases which he mentioned in his testimony on February 20, 1950. Case #1 pertains to Dorothy Kenyon, and Case #2, as it now stands, pertains to Haldore Hanson.

Senator McCarthy went on to refer to his information concerning Hanson, stating that Hanson had written a book "Human Endeavor," which was published around 1939. This book concerns the activities of Hanson while in China and refers to the Chinese civil war. Senator McCarthy claims that this book shows Hanson's admiration for the Communist regime. He said he had trouble getting a copy of the book, since the copies have mysteriously disappeared, but that he obtained one copy from the publisher. In his testimony Senator McCarthy quoted portions of the book.

Senator McCarthy concentrated on this book as indicating the views of Hanson. He further stated that former Congressman Fred Busbee had discussed this same book on the floor of the House on May 14, 1945, thus calling the book to the attention of the Department of State.

He went on to refer to Hanson's activities in the Institute of Pacific Relations and his writing for the publication Amerasia. (It will be recalled that Amerasia was the publication of Philip Jacob Jaffe.)

Case #3 - Dr. Esther Laukin Brunauer
(A copy of the Bureau's write-up on this individual is attached)

Senator McCarthy went on to identify Case #3 as being the captioned person, which in his previous testimony was Case #47. He said that she is a member of the United Nations Ethnic, Scientific and Cultural Organization. She is an Assistant Director of Policy, receiving \$9,000 a year. He said his information indicates that immediate action is necessary with regard to Dr. Esther Brunauer. He indicated that she was a member of the Communist Party and that the status of her husband is most important and he would not present it at a public hearing but indicated he would refer to it in executive session.

RECORDED - 46

INDEXED - 46

58 MAY 16 1950

He went on to say that both the Brunauers, according to information available, have been listed as Communist Party members. He said that the husband has a confidential position with the Navy Department.

He went on to say that Esther Brunauer was executive secretary of the ~~Association~~ of University Women, and that she has been in various Communist front groups in the consumers field. He also stated that she presided at a meeting in Washington of the ~~American Friends of the~~ Soviet Union, on June 11, 1936.

Mr. & Mrs.

Senator McCarthy identified the husband of Esther Brunauer as ~~Stephen~~ Brunauer, a Commander in the United States Navy, presently on active duty, and a scientist on several top secret projects. He stated that both Esther and Stephen Brunauer are members of the Communist Party, as reported by another government agency. He considered this case of urgent importance and stated immediate access to State Department loyalty and personnel files, to the files of the Civil Service Commission and, of double importance, immediate access to the FBI files, was necessary. In his opinion the investigative agencies have done excellent work in this case and it is unbelievable that the Brunauers have been able to get top secret clearance in various government agencies in the face of the information developed. He does not feel that the members of the Senate subcommittee are qualified to make the necessary investigation. He feels that highly trained government investigators should be employed to make this investigation and that preferably they should be FBI men who are available.

He also introduced in evidence certain documents concerning front organizations to which the Brunauers belonged.

At the time of [redacted] call concerning the Brunauers (12:05 p.m.) he said that Senator McCarthy was identifying Case #4 as that concerning Owen J. ~~Lattimore~~. A memorandum is being prepared concerning Lattimore.

b6
b7C

ADDENDUM -

I have instructed that a separate memorandum be prepared on Stephen Brunauer.

EHV
Ophelia Whalen

4

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE:

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

March 13, 1950

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations of Senator McCarthy)

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rose _____
 Tracy _____
 Harpo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

At 1:25 p.m. Special Agent Stephen A. Smith of the Washington Field Office called to supply the additional developments in connection with Senator McCarthy's testimony.

It was indicated that the staff and the investigative personnel of the subcommittee will be named shortly.

Senator McCarthy reiterated that it was highly important that the committee obtain the many files of the FBI, ONI and Department of State on Stephen Brunauer (as indicated previously, a memorandum is being prepared on Brunauer).

Senator McCarthy stated that a good deal of the material he presently possesses was not originally in his possession when he addressed the Senate on 2/20/50. He further stated he has received a constant flow of letters from Republicans.

The subcommittee concluded its hearings for Monday, March 13, 1950, at approximately 1:20 p.m.

EHW:CSH

RECORDED - 46
INDEXED - 46

66-XE

121-23278-31
39749-1463

FEB 1950

253
58 MAY 16 1950

Ltr. to Director

March 13, 1950

43514

RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

American Association of University Women; that she was active in front enterprises in the consumer fields and that she had presided at a Washington meeting of the American Friends of the Soviet Union on June 11, 1936.

Mr. & Mrs. Senator MC CARTHY further stated that ESTHER BRUNAUER is the wife of STEPHEN BRUNAUER, a Hungarian by birth, who was a Scientist and has had the rank of Commander in the U. S. Navy.

At this point, he advised it was highly important that this Committee immediately, in accordance with their mandate from the Senate, obtain the files of the FBI, Naval Intelligence, and the State Department on the activities of STEPHEN BRUNAUER and set forth a list of three items which the Committee should immediately seek to learn the answers to. It was doubly important that they obtain the files of the FBI.

There is enclosed herewith complete text of testimony by Senator MC CARTHY concerning ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER and numbered on pages twelve-A through fourteen.

Senator MC CARTHY further advised that in his opinion the Committee should immediately appoint an experienced investigative staff to begin immediate investigation of the individuals he has named. He further advised that if at all possible, the Committee should obtain the services of Special Agents of the FBI who might be available at this time to conduct such investigation.

Senator MC CARTHY then furnished the name of Case Number 4 before the Sub-Committee and named OWEN J. LATTIMORE. He identified this individual as a former high official in the State Department and who now is located at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, where he is Director of a course in Problems of the Far East. He further advised that LATTIMORE was born in Washington, D. C., but spent his entire youth in China and the Far East. He also advised that LATTIMORE is considered one of the top United States officials in Far Eastern matters.

MC CARTHY further advised that at the present time LATTIMORE is not on the payrolls of the State Department but added that because of his vast background and experience he is often called in as a Consultant on current Far Eastern problems. He also advised that LATTIMORE has been closely associated in an advisory capacity to the ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN administrations for many years. He also advised that when HENRY WALLACE was Vice President, LATTIMORE was his chief adviser on a trip WALLACE made to Siberia.

Ltr. to Director

March 13, 1950

RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

49515

Senator MC CARTHY also advised that during the past several years, State Department policy has been influenced by two publications which he listed as No. 1 Far Eastern Affairs, and No. 2 Pacific Affairs. He advised that in 1941 Mr. LATTIMORE was the Editor of Pacific Affairs, and is now listed as a Trustee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Senator MC CARTHY also advised that LATTIMORE has been closely associated with several organizations which have been declared as Communist fronts by the Attorney General. He also advised that LATTIMORE has been a prolific writer and has written ten volumes concerning Asia and the Far East. Senator MC CARTHY also stated that the Columbian, Knights of Columbus magazine for September, 1949, contained an article concerning the fall of China which stated that OWEN LATTIMORE gets most of the credit for the fall of China.

A mimeographed statement concerning the testimony regarding OWEN J. LATTIMORE could not be obtained at this time.

There is enclosed herewith a mimeographed statement in which Senator MC CARTHY called to the attention of the Committee the press campaign Secretary ACHESON is presently putting on in these Loyalty cases. In his testimony Senator MC CARTHY altered the prepared statement by stating that if Mr. ACHESON had the necessary guts he should stand up like a man and take the blame for this situation and quit making a goat of PEURIFOY.

During the course of Senator MC CARTHY'S testimony before the Sub-Committee, he stated that in his opinion the Government investigative agencies have done an excellent job in developing information concerning individuals engaged in subversive activities in the United States and that he finds it unbelievable that in spite of the derogatory information developed by these Government agencies, these individuals have been given top secret clearance by their agency.

Following testimony before the Committee, Chairman TYDINGS stated that the staff of the Committee would be named shortly and added that he hoped this staff could begin work on investigating the individuals named by Senator MC CARTHY sometime this week.

Senator MC CARTHY also stated following his testimony concerning the aforementioned individuals that the material to be presented (March 14, 1950) was not originally in his possession on February 20, 1950,

- 3 - 121-23978-32

Ltr. to Director

March 13, 1950

RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPT.

when he made his original charges on the floor of the Senate. He advised that there has been a constant flow of information in the form of letters which contained tips and leads, some of which are working out remarkably fast.

The Committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow morning and hear further testimony by Senator MC CARTHY and at the present time it is believed that DOROTHY KENYON will appear before the Committee during the afternoon.

42546

Jaffo was arrested, indicted, and found guilty of having been in illegal possession of several hundred secret documents from the State, Navy, War, and other Government Department files.

Mr. Chairman, I have before me a document entitled "Department of State, Departmental Announcement 41." The heading is "Establishment of the Interim Office for Technical Cooperation and Development." Then in parenthesis, by way of explanation of this rather high-sounding name, we find "Point Four Program."

The first paragraph of the order reads as follows:

"1. Effective immediately there is established under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs of the Interim Office for Technical Cooperation and Development (TCD)."

On page 4 we find that the chief of this Technical Cooperation Project Staff is one Haldoro Hanson.

Paragraph 2 on Page 1 sets forth the following responsibilities of Hanson's division:

"The Interim Office is assigned general responsibility within the Department for (a) securing effective administration of programs involving technical assistance to economically underdeveloped areas and (b) directing the planning in preparation for the Technical Cooperation and Economic Development (Point Four) Program. In carrying out its responsibilities the Interim Office will rely upon the regional bureaus, Bureau of United Nations Affairs, and other components of Economic Affairs Office for participation in the technical assistance programs as specified below, and upon the central administrative offices of the Administrative area for the performance of service functions."

121-23278-32

From this it would appear that his division will have a tremendous amount of power and control over the hundreds of millions or billions of dollars which the President proposes to spend under his Point Four Program, or what he has referred to as the "Bold New Plan".

Hanson's appointment is not made by the President, but by the State Department and is not subject to any Senate confirmation. Therefore, it would seem rather important to examine the background and the philosophy of this young man.

The State Department Biographical Register gives what would on its face seem to be a chronological story of an increasingly successful young man. It shows that he graduated from college, for example, in 1934 at the age of 22; that he was a teacher in Chinese colleges from 1934 to 1937; and then a press correspondent in China from 1936 to 1939; a staff writer from 1938 to 1942; then in 1942 he got a job in the State Department at \$4,600. a year; that in 1944 he was listed as a specialist in Chinese affairs at \$5,600; that in 1945 he was made Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State at \$6,500; that in May of 1948 he was made assistant chief of the area division number 3; that on June 28, 1948 he was made acting chief for the Far Eastern Area, Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff, that on November 14, 1948 he was made Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. There is certainly nothing un-

121-23278-32

usual about this biography. Nothing there to indicate that this man might be dangerous in the State Department as Chief for the Far Eastern Area Public Affairs, Overseas Program Staff, during a time when the Communists were taking over China. However, much is left out of this biography. It does not show, for example, that this young man was running a Communist magazine in Peiping when the Japanese-Chinese war broke out. It does not show, for example, that he spent several years with the Communist armies in China, writing stories and taking pictures which the Chinese Communists helped him smuggle out of the country. Nor does this biography show that this man, after his return from China, wrote a book — a book which sets forth his pro-Communist answer to the problems of Asia as clearly as Hitler's Mein Kampf set forth his solutions for the problems of Europe.

Nothing that he has said or done since would indicate that he repudiates a single line of that book.

This man clearly believes that the Communists in China stand for everything that is great and good. His is not the picture of a mercenary trying to sell his country out for thirty pieces of silver. In reading his book, you are impressed with the fact that he firmly believes the Communist leaders in China are great and good men and that all of Asia

Take, for example, what he had to say about Mao Tse-tung, the head

121-23278-32

Hanson

of the Communist Party at that time and now the Communist ruler of China, and Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the 8th Route Communist Army, and according to Life Magazine of January 23, 1950, Number Two man in prestige to Mao Tse-Tung.

In Chapter 23, entitled "Political Utopia on Mt. Wut'Ai", in describing a meeting with an American Major Carlson, here is what he had to say:

"We stayed up till midnight exchanging notes on guerrilla armies, the farm unions, and the progress of the war. I was particularly interested in the Communist leaders whom Carlson had just visited and whom I was about to meet. Mao Tze-Tung, the head of the Communist Party, Carlson characterized as 'the most selfless man I ever met, a social dreamer, a genius living fifty years ahead of his time.' And Chu Teh, commander in chief of the 8th Route Army was 'the prince of generals, a man with the humility of Lincoln, the tenacity of Grant, and the kindness of Robert E. Lee'."

For a man slated a chief of the bureau which may have the job of spending hundreds of millions of dollars throughout the world this indicates, to say the least, a disturbing amount of hero-worship for the number one and number two Communist leaders in the Far East today.

On page 349, he condemns the right wing groups in the Chinese government for "fighting against the Democratic revolution as proposed by Mao Tse Tung and the Communists."

On the same page he points out that anti-Red officials within the government were making indirect attacks upon the Communists and that "leaders of the Communist youth corps were arrested by military officers at Hankow. I myself was the victim of one of these incidents and

121-23278-32

found that local officials were the instigators." 43522

From Hanson's book it appears that the Nationalist government knew of his close collaboration with the Communist Army. For example, on page 350, we find that his passport was seized by the police in Sian when they found that he was traveling from Communist guerrilla territory to the Communist headquarters. He states that the man responsible "for this illegal action was governor Ching Ting - Wen -- one of the most rabid anti-Red officials in China. The governor's purpose was merely to suppress news about the Communists."

Before quoting further from this book written by Mr. Hanson, it might be well to give a clearer picture of the job which Secretary Acheson has picked out for him. The State Department document lists some of the duties of his bureau as follows:

1. Developing over-all policies for the program.
2. Formulating general program plans and issuing planning directives.
3. Coordinating specific program plans developed by the regional bureaus and making necessary adjustments.
4. Approving projects, determining action agencies, and allocating funds for U.S. bilateral programs. 121-23278-32
5. Directing negotiations and relationships with inter-governmental agencies and with other U. S. agencies participating in the coordinated program or otherwise carrying on technical assistance activities.

43522

1. Initiating and developing plans for technical assistance programs for individual countries or groups of countries within their respective regions.
2. Reviewing program proposals affecting their regions which originate from any other source.
3. Negotiating and communicating with foreign governments.
4. Directing State Department personnel assigned abroad to coordinate and give administrative and program support to, bilateral programs.
5. Continuously evaluating programs and projects within regions.
6. Proposing program changes.
7. Initiating instructions to the field carrying out their responsibilities and reviewing all other instructions concerned with technical assistance programs.

This gives you some idea of the tremendous powers of the agency in which Mr. Hanson is a top flight official.

Let us go back to Hanson's writings:

All through the book he shows that not only did he have complete confidence in the Communist leaders but that they also had complete confidence in him. ~~on page 176~~

Chen-Tsao acted as his couriers, smuggling packets of films and news stories for him with the aid of Communist guerrilla spies into Peiping.

In this connection I might say that he very frankly points out that the Communists do not tolerate anyone who is not completely on their side. Hanson makes it very clear all through the book that he is not only on the

121-2327832

Communist side, but that he has the attitude of a hero worshiper for the Chinese Communist leaders.

His respect and liking for the Communist leaders permeates almost every chapter of the book. For example, on page 284 and page 285, he tells about how some ragged waifs whom he had gathered into his sleeping quarters regarded Mao Tse Tung and Chu Teh as "Gods". He then goes on to tell about their favorite Communist General, Holung, and states that they convinced him that Holung was a very extraordinary man whom they described as "big as a Shantungese, heavy as a restaurant cook but quick as a cat in battle." He then goes on to describe on page 285 how, when he met General Holung, he found him to be much as the hero-worshipping boys had described him. "He is, said Hanson, "a living picture of Rhett Butler from the pages of Gone With the Wind."

This praise of Chinese Communist leaders -- goes on page after page. On Page 278, he describes Communist General P'eng as the most rigid disciplinarian and "the most persistent student of world affairs".

In Chapter 26, he speaks with apparent bated breath of the "Brain Trust" of Communist leaders who were immortalized by Edgar Snow in his Red Star over China.

On page 295 in referring to other "Should this book ever fall into Communist hands, I must recant" two lonely men made excellent company during my three weeks in Yenan".

121-23278-32

After describing in complimentary manner this university and the students, on page 296 he says, "Every cadet divides his time between political and military subjects. On the one hand he listens to lectures on Marxian philosophy, the history of the Chinese Revolution, the technique of leading a mass movement; on the other hand he studies guerrilla tactics, the use of military maps, and the organization of a military labor corps."

On page 297 he points out that no tuition is charged at the academy and that each student is supplied with uniform, books and food, plus a pocket allowance, and then has this to say: "Some recent visitors to Yenan have spread a report that the academics are supported by Russian rubles -- a thin piece of gossip. I was told by several Chinese leaders, including Mao Tse-Tung, that the largest contributions come from American sympathizers in New York."

On page 297 and 298, Hanson relates that in talking to one of the Nationalist war-lords. "I suggested that he could learn a great deal from the Communists about discipline and integrity of leadership."

On page 303, Hanson has this to say, "My attitude toward Communist China's leaders was a mixture of respect for their personal integrity and a resentment of their suspiciousness. They impressed me as a group of hardheaded, straight shooting realists."

121-23278-32

chopping off the heads of landlords - all of which is true", because of

"hungry farmers". That the farmers are still hungry after the

191-23278-32

After an interview with Mao Tso Tung he states, "I left with the ⁴³⁵²⁵ feeling that he was the least pretentious man in Yenan and the most admired. He is ^a completely selfless man."

Following is Hanson's description of how the Reds took over. I quote from page 102:

"Whenever a village was occupied for the first time, the Reds arrested the landlords and tax collectors, held a public tribunal, executed a few and intimidated the others, then redistributed the land as fairly as possible."

In Chapter 28, in comparing the Communists to Chiang Kai-shek's troops, Hanson had this to say:

"I left Yenan with only one conviction about the Communists; that they were fighting against the Japanese more whole-heartedly than any other group in China."

He then goes on to condemn "Red-baiting" officials in Chungking.

On page 312 of his book, Hanson quotes a Communist editor as stating as follows:

"Our relationship to the USSR is no different than that of the American Communist Party. We respect the work of Russia's leaders and profit by their experience wherever we can, but the problems of China are not the same as those of Russia. We plan our program from a Chinese point of view."

Hanson then adds, "The explanation seemed logical enough to me."

In connection with Hanson's position as Chief of the Technical Cooperation Projects Staff, in charge of Truman's Point Four Program, the following on pages 312 and 313 of his book would seem especially

121-23278-32

43526

significant. He quotes Mao Tso Tung as follows:

"China cannot reconstruct its industry and commerce without the aid of British and American capital."

Can there be much doubt as to whether the Communists or the anti-Communist forces in Asia will receive aid under the Point Four Program with Hanson in charge?

Gentlemen, here is a man with a mission - a mission to communize the world - a man ~~xxx~~ energy and intelligence coupled with a burning all-consuming mission has raised him by his own bootstraps from a penniless operator of a Leftist magazine in Peiping in the middle thirties to one of the architects of our foreign policy in the State Department today -- a man who, according to State Department announcement #41 will be largely in charge of the spending of hundreds of millions of dollars in such areas of the world and for such purposes as he decides.

Gentlemen, if Secretary Acheson gets away with his plan to put this man to a great extent in charge of the proposed Point Four Program, it will, in my opinion, lend tremendous impetus to the tempo at which Communism is engulfing the world.

46537

Landlords' heads have been removed apparently never occurred to him.

On page 31 he explained that it took him some time to appreciate the appalling problems which the Chinese Communists were attempting to solve."

In Chapter 4 of Hanson's book, he presents the stock Communists' arguments for the so-called Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.

Secretary Acheson is now putting Hanson in the position to help the Communists solve the "appalling problems" in other areas of the world with hundreds of millions or billions of American dollars.

The obvious area in which this man will start using American money to help the Communists solve the people's problem will be Indo-China and India.

It should be pointed out that this case was brought to the attention of State Dept. officials as long ago as May 14, 1947. At that time, the Honorable Fred Busbey, on the Floor of the House discussed this man's affinity for the Communist cause in China.

121-23278-32

I should now like to take up the case of Esther Caukin Brunauer, Assistant Director of Policy Liaison, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State, at a salary of \$9,706 a year according to the current Federal Register.

I urgently request that this committee give serious consideration to the details of this case and act immediately to ascertain the facts.

Mrs. Brunauer was for many years Executive Secretary of the American Association of University Women.

Mrs. Brunauer was instrumental in committing this organization to the support of various front enterprises, particularly in the so-called consumer field. One such instance of this activity was reported in the New York Times of April 27, 1943. In that case the American Association of University Women joined with Consumers Union, The League of Women Shoppers, and other completely Communist controlled fronts. I have explained to the committee that these organizations have been declared subversive by various governmental agencies.

Exhibit "R" indicates that Mrs. Brunauer presided at a Washington meeting of the American Friends of the Soviet Union. This organization has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, the House

(more)

121-23278-32

Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. The principal speaker at this meeting was Myra *43529* Page, long an avowed leader of the Communist Party and frequent writer for the Daily Worker and other Communist periodicals.

Certainly this committee has no doubts as to the domination by the Communist Party of the American Youth Congress. It has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General and other governmental agencies.

Exhibit "S" shows Esther Caukin Brunauer was a signer of the call to the annual meeting of the American Youth Congress in 1938.

Esther Brunauer is the wife of Stephen Brunauer, a Hungarian by birth. He is a scientist who has had the rank of Commander in the United States Navy and his scientific work has involved some of the topmost defense secrets which the armed forces of this country possess.

I think it highly important that this committee immediately, in accordance with their mandate from the Senate, obtain the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Naval Intelligence, and the State Department on the activities of Stephan Brunauer, the husband of this ranking official of the State Department.

I ask that the committee immediately seek to learn whether or not Stephan Brunauer *has*

121-23278-32

1. Been the subject of a constant investigation by government agencies over a period of ten years.

2. A close friend and collaborator of Kool Field, known Communist who recently and mysteriously disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

3. He has admitted to associates that he was a member of the Communist party.

I am reluctant to go any further into this case but I am prepared to produce competent witnesses who will testify to the importance of immediate action in this matter.

It can be readily shown that at least three government agencies have been sifting the activities of a small group of people whose work seriously threatens the security of the country.

Certainly the Communist front activities of Mrs. Braunauer are sufficient to seriously question her security status.

121-23278-32

Enclosure 3

15

In closing, I must call the attention of the committee and the public to the very unusual campaign Secretary Acheson is putting on to avoid blame in these loyalty cases. All of the onus is being cleverly loaded onto the shoulders of a harmless and likeable young man by the name of John Peurifoy. Every one of Secretary Acheson's press releases is issued in the name of Peurifoy. Whenever the Secretary wants to do a bit of name calling 43531 Peurifoy is the front and the shield. Clearly, however, Peurifoy has no more power to discharge Hanson and some of the other high officials than a White House aide would have to discharge the President. I suggest that Mr. Acheson stand up like a man and take the blame for this sorry situation and quit making a goat of young Peurifoy who must do as he is told or lose his job.

121-23278-32

DIRECTOR, FBI

March 13, 1950

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR D. M. LADD
GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Testimony of Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

In accordance with the verbal instructions of Assistant Director D. M. LADD to SAC GUY HOTTEL on March 7, 1950, Special Agents ROBERT E. LENIHAN and WILLIAM J. MC FRATH, JR. attended the meeting of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee, investigation of State Department personnel, held in the Caucus Room, Senate Office Building, on March 13, 1950.

^{ed} Testimony was open before the Committee by Senator MC CARTHY, who gave the Committee a list of organizations which have been declared subversive.

Senator MC CARTHY then presented Case Number 2 before the Sub-Committee and named HALDOPE HANSON and stated that this man occupies one of the most important offices in the State Department. He stated that he is now Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Inter-departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation and that his duties are defined in Department of State Departmental Announcement Number 41, dated February 21, 1950. He stated that HANSON was a contributor to "Pacific Affairs", the official publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations; that he also wrote for the magazine Amerasia; and he then quoted at length from a book which HANSON had written entitled Human Endeavor, which was published about 1939. (Senator MC CARTHY was not sure of the date of publication.)

There is enclosed herewith the complete text of Senator MC CARTHY'S testimony concerning HALDOPE HANSON on pages one through twelve of the enclosure.

Senator MC CARTHY then presented Case Number 3 on his list and identified this case as being identical with Case Number 47 as presented on the floor of the Senate on February 20, 1950.

He named ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER, Assistant Director of Policy Liaison, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State, at a salary of \$9,706 per annum according to the current Federal Register. He advised Mrs. BRUNAUER was for many years Executive Secretary of the

820
WJM:nek
121-0
Encls.

121-233-14-32

NOT RECORDED
APR 12 1950

Ltr. to Director

March 13, 1950

RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

American Association of University Women; that she was active in front enterprises in the consumer fields and that she had presided at a Washington meeting of the American Friends of the Soviet Union on June 11, 1936.

Senator MC CARTHY further stated that ESTHER BRUNAUER is the wife of STEPHEN BRUNAUER, a Hungarian by birth, who was a Scientist and has had the rank of Commander in the U. S. Navy.

At this point, he advised it was highly important that this Committee immediately, in accordance with their mandate from the Senate, obtain the files of the FBI, Naval Intelligence, and the State Department on the activities of STEPHEN BRUNAUER and set forth a list of three items which the Committee should immediately seek to learn the answers to. It was doubly important that they obtain the files of the FBI.

There is enclosed herewith complete text of testimony by Senator MC CARTHY concerning ESTHER CAUKIN BRUNAUER and numbered on pages twelve-a through fourteen.

Senator MC CARTHY further advised that in his opinion the Committee should immediately appoint an experienced investigative staff to begin immediate investigation of the individuals he has named. He further advised that if at all possible, the Committee should obtain the services of Special Agents of the FBI who might be available at this time to conduct such investigation.

Senator MC CARTHY then furnished the name of Case Number 4 before the Sub-Committee and named OWEN J. LATTIMORE. He identified this individual as a former high official in the State Department and who now is located at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, where he is Director of a course in Problems of the Far East. He further advised that LATTIMORE was born in Washington, D. C., but spent his entire youth in China and the Far East. He also advised that LATTIMORE is considered one of the top United States officials in Far Eastern matters.

MC CARTHY further advised that at the present time LATTIMORE is not on the payrolls of the State Department but added that because of his vast background and experience he is often called in as a Consultant on current Far Eastern problems. He also advised that LATTIMORE has been closely associated in an advisory capacity to the ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN administrations for many years. He also advised that when HENRY WALLACE was Vice President, LATTIMORE was his chief adviser on a trip WALLACE made to Siberia.

Ltr. to Director

March 13, 1950

RE: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Senator MC CARTHY also advised that during the past several years, State Department policy has been influenced by two publications which he listed as No. 1 Far Eastern Affairs, and No. 2 Pacific Affairs. He advised that in 1941 Mr. LATTIMORE was the Editor of Pacific Affairs, and is now listed as a Trustee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Senator MC CARTHY also advised that LATTIMORE has been closely associated with several organizations which have been declared as Communist fronts by the Attorney General. He also advised that LATTIMORE has been a prolific writer and has written ten volumes concerning Asia and the Far East. Senator MC CARTHY also stated that the Columbian, Knights of Columbus magazine for September, 1949, contained an article concerning the fall of China which stated that OWEN LATTIMORE gets most of the credit for the fall of China.

A mimeographed statement concerning the testimony regarding OWEN J. LATTIMORE could not be obtained at this time.

There is enclosed herewith a mimeographed statement in which Senator MC CARTHY called to the attention of the Committee the press campaign Secretary ACHESON is presently putting on in these Loyalty cases. In his testimony Senator MC CARTHY altered the prepared statement by stating that if Mr. ACHESON had the necessary guts he should stand up like a man and take the blame for this situation and quit making a goat of PEURIFOY.

During the course of Senator MC CARTHY'S testimony before the Sub-Committee, he stated that in his opinion the Government investigative agencies have done an excellent job in developing information concerning individuals engaged in subversive activities in the United States and that he finds it unbelievable that in spite of the derogatory information developed by these Government agencies, these individuals have been given top secret clearance by their agency.

Following testimony before the Committee, Chairman TYDINGS stated that the staff of the Committee would be named shortly and added that he hoped this staff could begin work on investigating the individuals named by Senator MC CARTHY sometime this week.

Senator MC CARTHY also stated following his testimony concerning the aforementioned individuals that the material to be presented (March 14, 1950) was not originally in his possession on February 20, 1950,

Office

UNI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR D. M. LADD
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Testimony of Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: March 13, 1950

AB
S

42513

In accordance with the verbal instructions of Assistant Director D. M. LADD to SAC GUY HOTTEL on March 7, 1950, Special Agents _____ and WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. attended the meeting of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee, investigation of State Department personnel, held in the Caucus Room, Senate Office Building, on March 13, 1950.

Testimony was open before the Committee by Senator MC CARTHY, who gave the Committee a list of organizations which have been declared subversive.

Senator MC CARTHY then presented Case Number 2 before the Sub-Committee and named HALDOR HANSON and stated that this man occupies one of the most important offices in the State Department. He stated that he is now Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Inter-departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation and that his duties are defined in Department of State Departmental Announcement Number 41, dated February 21, 1950. He stated that HANSON was a contributor to "Pacific Affairs", the official publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations; that he also wrote for the magazine Amerasia; and he then quoted at length from a book which HANSON had written entitled Human Endeavor, which was published about 1939. (Senator MC CARTHY was not sure of the date of publication.)

There is enclosed herewith the complete text of Senator MC CARTHY'S testimony concerning HALDOR HANSON on pages one through Twelve of the enclosure.

Senator MC CARTHY then presented Case Number 3 on his list and identified this case as being identical with Case Number 47 as presented on the floor of the Senate on February 20, 1950.

He named ESTHER CATKIN BRUNAUER, Assistant Director ~~of~~ Policy Liaison, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State, at a salary of \$9,706 per annum according to the current Federal Register. He advised Mrs. BRUNAUER was for many years Executive Secretary of the

WJM:nek
121-0
Encls.

EX-13 4-10-50

RECORDED - 101-1173-1
INDEXED - 101-1173-1
SEARCHED - 101-1173-1
SERIALIZED - 101-1173-1
FILED - 101-1173-1

E B I

RECEIVED-FBI-WASH

FBI-WASH-1950

b6
b7C

39749

121-23273-32

S

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : E. H. WintrowdDATE:
March 14, 1950
12:15 p. m.

42512

SUBJECT : ~~COMUNISTS IN STATE DEPARTMENT~~
(Allegations of Senator McCarthy)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Special Agent [] of the Washington Field Office called again at this time to advise as follows regarding the further testimony of Senator McCarthy: (It might be noted that Senator McCarthy is presently reading to the subcommittee from prepared testimony, at a rapid pace, without interruptions.)

The subcommittee (which has been designated the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, conducting an investigation of State Department Personnel) is now taking up the case of John Stewart Service who the Senator said is presently assigned to Calcutta, India as a foreign service officer. The Senator advised the committee of some of the background of Service and stated that on March 3, 1950 a post-audit was conducted by the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review Board, which did not agree with the State Department Loyalty Board (which had cleared Service). The Civil Service Board advised the State Department that it was of the opinion a new State Department Board should be formed in this case. The Senator indicated that evidently the State Department had released news items on several occasions indicating that Service had been cleared.

The Senator went on to give a lengthy discourse on the Jaffe case and the connection of Service with the case. (It will be recalled that this involved the theft of State Department documents.) The Senator stated that Service was considered one of the untouchables in the State Department.

The Senator mentioned that Service was not indicted by the grand jury in the Jaffe case, and one reason the House Un-American Activities Committee did not take action against the grand jury was that they considered the documents taken not to be admissible, due to the method in which they were obtained by the FBI. He then quoted the House Committee as saying that they felt a motion by the defense to suppress the admission of the documents would have been sustained due to the manner in which they were obtained by the FBI.

(Memorandum on John Stewart Service has been dictated and will be submitted.)

CSH

184

INDEXED 21-23278-33

NOT RECORDED

119

MAY 5 1950

b6
b7C

100-267360-999

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

Kid

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: March 14, 1950

b6
b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Clayton
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Dandy

Special Agent [] of the Washington Field Office called at 5:25 P.M. today to furnish the following additional developments of the hearing conducted by the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, looking into the loyalty of State Department employees.

The afternoon session continued with the prepared statement of Judge Dorothy Kenyon who read from this statement and explained her membership in various alleged front organizations or her lack of memory of such membership. (A copy of this statement has been obtained and will be submitted by the Washington Field Office.)

The statement was utilized by members of the Subcommittee to question Judge Kenyon and the Agents in attendance stated that the most significant question was: Was Judge Kenyon questioned in the State Department prior to her employment with regard to the affiliations? Judge Kenyon said she had not been so questioned but wished that she had been so questioned.

The hearing adjourned after Judge Kenyon was questioned and it was announced that an Executive Session of the Subcommittee would be held tomorrow, March 15, 1950. No date was set for the next open session of the Subcommittee.

The Washington Field Office will submit a letter detailing that which transpired at the Subcommittee hearing today.

EHW:WMJ

121-23278-34

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

100-39749-1472

MAR 17 1950

3

H
62 MAR 28 1950

, 1950

TO:

✓ Director

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

Mr. Hennrich

M

M

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Q. Tamm

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Miss Gandy

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Nease

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Carlson

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Mr. Hargett

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Mrs. Henley

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Miss Jess

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Mrs. Davidson

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Chief Clerk's Off.

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Records Section

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Personnel Files

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Mechanical Sec.

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Ident. Division

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

M

Technical Lab.

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Keay

Mr. Stanley

Mr. Whitson

M

Reading Room

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

Mr. Hennrich

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

Mr. Hennrich

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Laughlin

M

Mr. Hennrich

Mr. Ferris

Foreign Service Desk

Mr. Callan

See Me

Call Me

Appropriate action

Note & return

Send file

Bring up-to-date

Correct

Re-date

Please initial & return

Place on record & return

Place on record

Per conversation

Advise status

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
 FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

DATE: March 14, 1950

SUBJECT: ① COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
 (ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo b6
 Mohr b7C
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Office called the writer with respect to the proceedings of the Senate Subcommittee looking into the loyalty of State Department employees, on the morning of March 14, 1950.

He advised that Mr. Edward P. Morgan had been appointed General Counsel for this Subcommittee.

The first case dealt with by Senator McCarthy this morning was that of Gustavo Duran, former State Department employee who resigned October 4, 1946. He subsequently went to the United Nations and he is now with the International Relief Organization.

In connection with Senator McCarthy's testimony on Duran, he referred to an intelligence agency which contains information that he was not making this report confidential data.

A memorandum is in the process of preparation on Gustavo Duran.

EHW:WMJ

RECORDED - 43

121-23278-35

163 39749-1473

EX-87

UNRECORDED COPY FAXED IN

MAR 14 1950

Recd

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

DATE:

March 14, 1950

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations of Senator McCarthy)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESb6
b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Office called at 11:45 a.m. to advise as follows regarding the continuation of Senator McCarthy's testimony before the sub-committee hearing:

Senator McCarthy continued on the case of Gustavo Duran by reading a military report which dealt with the accusation that Duran was one of the leaders in the Communist Youth Organization in Spain. No dates were given. The Senator submitted a picture allegedly of Duran, [redacted] b7D

It was the contention of the State Department that Duran was not identical with the Duran employed by the State Department. However, Senator McCarthy mentioned a letter from the Assistant Military Attaché of the Dominican Republic, stating that it was the same individual.

The Senator stated that Duran is presently employed with the United Nations; that he was unable to ascertain his exact position, but understood his work was in connection with the screening of displaced persons entering the United States, and he was alleged to have been recommended for the United Nations by a member of the President's Cabinet.

The Senator also mentioned Dr. Harlow Shapley in connection with Duran, but it was not determined what the connection was.

(It will be recalled that a memorandum is in process of preparation on Duran.)

The Senator then took up the case of an unknown individual whom he declined to name, who had resigned from the State Department in 1948 and at present is alleged to be in a sensitive position with CIA. This unnamed individual was accused of being a sexual pervert. In this connection he recalled Secretary Acheson's statement concerning sexual perverts being poor security risks. He mentioned that this individual had been arrested by the local police department on sex crimes.

RECORDED 43
(It is entirely possible that the unnamed person who went from the State Department to CIA is Cornell Office. It will be recalled that

326
JUN 1950
JUN 1950

INDEXED

EX-87

3318 4/20/50
1950

5/20/50
SAC

our Identification files, under FBI [redacted] reflect an arrest of [redacted] by the Washington Police Department for "investigation - disorderly conduct and pervert." Our files also reflect that we received an applicant print from CIA, on October 15, 1948, which in accordance with the usual procedure was returned to them, with a copy of the criminal record of Offie. A copy of a memorandum dated March 8, 1950 concerning Carmel Offie is attached.)

b6
b7C

EHW:CSH

Office Mem • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *dt*
 FROM : E. H. Winterrowd *dtb*
 SUBJECT:

DATE: March 14, 1950

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
 (ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY)
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

b6
b7C

At approximately 4:30 P.M., Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Office called with respect to the hearing being held by the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is looking into the loyalty of State Department employees.

Special Agent [redacted] said that Judge Dorothy Kenyon was being questioned concerning her affiliations and that she was non-specific in her answers or that she claimed lack of knowledge.

Special Agent [redacted] further stated that Mr. Edward P. Morgan was in the audience and, according to the Special Agents covering the hearing, he appears to be observing the reaction of those present.

EHW:WMJ

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-16964-1

RECORDED 46
INDEXED 46

66-X3

121-23278-37

HSCA
UNIDENTIFIED DOCUMENT
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (SEARCHED)
DATE 2/27/95 EDWARD P. MORGAN

EDP

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1950

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

b6
b7C

Wilson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Gleavin _____
Nash _____
Roden _____
Tracy _____
Barbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mease _____
Gandy _____

At 3:30 P.M. this date Special Agent [redacted]
of the Washington Field Office advised as follows:

Dorothy Kenyon has just completed her testimony before the Subcommittee. She completely and categorically denied all of Senator McCarthy's allegations and denied affiliation with some of the organizations which she specifically named. She commented that she did not know that some of the organizations of which she was a member were subversive, and upon finding that to be a fact, immediately withdrew. She stated that she had been an attorney for one of the organizations.

Kenyon stated she was constantly fighting with her Russian equivalent at the United Nations and cited a Russian news release which was critical of her.

She stated that she is a member of Americans for Democracy Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, and other organizations, that she is a registered Democrat, and that she characterizes herself as an "independent liberal and Rooseveltian Democrat." Her entire testimony was read rapidly from a prepared statement and efforts are being made by the Washington Field Office to obtain a copy thereof.

Following the completion of her testimony, she was greeted by loud and spontaneous applause and it was announced that she would be the last witness today.

GHS: MMJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-14-97 BY 5668 SLD/KSR
(JFK)

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

EX-136

121-23278-38
162-39749-1477

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-1674

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FREDERICK SCHUMAN
(Allegations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy,
R-Wisconsin)

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

MHT

PURPOSE

To record the results of a check by Supervisor Roach of the Liaison Section with the State Department concerning Frederick Schuman, who was mentioned by Senator McCarthy on the floor of the Senate today.

BACKGROUND

Since information was received indicating Senator McCarthy had referred to Frederick Schuman, a lecturer and consultant for the State Department, Supervisor Ralph Roach contacted Mr. Amshey of the Department of State to ascertain whether Schuman actually is an employee of that Department. According to Mr. Amshey, Frederick Schuman is not and never has been an employee of the Department of State. The only reference in the State Department to such an individual concerns one Frederick Lewis Schuman, who was "brought in" as a lecturer in 1946. Mr. Amshey stated the Department of State from time to time calls in prominent individuals, such as scientists or teachers, for the purpose of lecturing to State Department officers. Apparently Schuman was one of such individuals who was brought in in 1946. However, according to the records of the State Department he never has been an employee of that Department.

Mr. Roach was unable to obtain any further identifying data regarding Frederick Lewis Schuman.

RECOMMENDATION

None. This is for your information. A check of the indices of the Bureau indicates a main Internal Security file on Frederick Lewis Schuman, which will be reviewed and a summary memorandum prepared.

RECORDED - 38

INDEXED - 38

MAR 15 1950 202 PM '50

5

EX-68

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CHS:LHS

50 MAR 27 1950

, 1950

TO:
✓ Director

Mr. Tolson	Mr. Tolson	Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Ladd	Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Clegg	Mr. Hennrich
Mr. Harbo	Mr. Glavin	M
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Nichols	M
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Rosen	Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Tracy	Mr. Keay
Mr. Q. Tamm	Mr. Harbo	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Mohr	Mr. Belmont	Mr. Whitson
Miss Gandy	Mr. Mohr	M
Mr. Nease	Tele. Room	
Mr. Pennington	Mr. Nease	Mr. Ferris
Mr. Winterrowd	Andy	Foreign Service Desk
Mr. J. A. Carlson		Mr. Callan
Mr. Hargett		See Me
Mrs. Henley		Call Me
Miss Jess		Appropriate action
Mrs. Davidson		Note & return
Chief Clerk's Off.		Send file
Records Section		Bring up-to-date
Personnel Files		Correct
Mechanical Sec.		Re-date
Ident. Division		Please initial & return
Technical Lab.		Place on record & return
Reading Room		Place on record
		Per conversation
		Advise status

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1950

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

SUBJECT:

COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY)
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Gandy
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

b6
b7C

At 12:45 P.M., Special Agent of the Washington Field Office called to give further developments in connection with the testimony of Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCarthy has now named Professor Frederick Schuman of Williams College, who is a consultant and lecturer at the State Department. He described Professor Schuman as a member or sponsor of or affiliated with numerous Communist front organizations.

Senator McCarthy then gave a list of 25 names to the Subcommittee. These names were not made public. It was indicated, however, by Senator McCarthy that all had been investigated by the FBI and all were considered by him to be security risks. He stated that all are employed or "controlled" by the State Department.

The Subcommittee has adjourned until 2:30 P.M., when it is expected that Judge Dorothy Kenyon will appear before the Subcommittee.

A separate memorandum is being prepared on Professor Frederick Schuman.

EHW:WMJ

RECORDED - 46

INDEXED - 46

66-XE

5 8 MAR 30 1950

121-23278-40

1179

60 27749 ~~1179~~

100-165656-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *SL*

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: ~~State Department~~ *State Dept. 7*
 COMMUNISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT
 (Allegations made by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, R-Wisc.)

DATE: March 14, 1950

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

PURPOSE

Pursuant to your request, to furnish you with summary memoranda on Stanley Wilcox, Rowena Sheldon Bellows Rommel, John Stewart Service and Richard Montgomery Service.

BACKGROUND

You will recall that there has been some indication to the effect that during Senator McCarthy's presentation of names before the Senate Committee investigating possible subversive individuals in the ~~State Department~~, the cases of the following individuals may be used by him:

STANLEY WILCOX - Formerly identified by the Bureau as being identical with "Case No. 63," previously mentioned by Senator McCarthy in the Congressional Record dated February 20, 1950. Attached is a copy of a summary memorandum showing the results of the loyalty investigation conducted on Wilcox in 1948, which summary was furnished the Director as an attachment to my memorandum dated February 24, 1950.

ROWENA SHELDON BELLows ROMMEL - Formerly identified as "Case No. 51," referred to by Senator McCarthy in the Congressional Record dated February 20, 1950. Attached is copy of summary memorandum previously prepared for the Director on February 24, 1950, concerning individuals mentioned by Senator McCarthy.

JOHN STEWART SERVICE and

RICHARD MONTGOMERY SERVICE - Regarding information that Senator McCarthy possibly may refer to the case of "Robert W. Service," a search of the Bureau's indices fails to reveal a loyalty case on any Robert W. Service. However, since Senator McCarthy has on previous occasions referred to John Stewart Service, who is a Foreign Service Officer in the State Department, it is believed the Senator may present the case of John Stewart Service or his brother, Richard Montgomery Service. You will recall a summary setting forth the results of the loyalty investigation of John Stewart Service was furnished to the Director with your memorandum dated February 15, 1950, regarding possible disloyal individuals in the State Department. A copy of this memorandum is attached for your information. There is also attached a summary memorandum regarding Richard Montgomery Service, brother of John Stewart Service, on whom we also conducted a full field loyalty investigation in 1949.

ACTION

Note. This is for your information. *121-23278-41*

4 *and in respective case files*
 Attachments
 CHS:IHS

RECORDED - 78

OKL

58 MAY 25 1950

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

March 14, 1950

GUSTAVO DURAN, aka
Gustavo Duran Martinez

Background:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Gustavo Duran Martinez was born November 14, 1906, at Barcelona, Spain. In compliance with Spanish custom he dropped his mother's name, Martinez, upon her death and has since been known as Gustavo Duran. According to Duran's own statement in an interview conducted on April 29, 1946, his father's name was Jose Duran Labad, born at El Grade, Province of Huesca. His mother was Pedra Martinez Sirera, born at Huesca, capital of the Province of Huesca. Both his father and mother are presently deceased, his father having died in Madrid in April, 1939, and his mother in 1940. According to Duran, his mother and father were both of Spanish citizenship. Duran's father was an electrical engineer and during the Spanish American War served in the Spanish Army, reaching the rank of Captain. Duran has stated that he has one brother, Ernesto Duran Sirera, aged twenty-six or twenty-eight, who is a civil engineer presently residing in Madrid, Spain. His two sisters Josefina Duran De Lopez and Araceli Duran De Martin both reside in Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

Duran received his elementary education both in Barcelona and Madrid, Spain. He also attended the Commerce School in Madrid, the "Instituto del Cardinal Cisneros" in Madrid and the University of Madrid. He did not receive a degree from any university. From 1927 to 1934, Duran lived in Paris, France, where he furthered his musical education and also worked for the painter, Nestor, who is a relative by marriage. According to Duran, he served as manager and secretary for Nestor while in France.

In 1933 he became an employee of the Spanish section of Paramount Pictures, Paris, France, and at the time the Spanish section moved to Spain, Duran returned to Madrid continuing in that company's employment until the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. According to employment records and Duran's own statement, on the day of the outbreak of war, Duran joined the Republican Army and thereafter was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. During 1929, Duran for a period of nine months had complied with the compulsory military law in Spain and was honorably discharged as a noncommissioned officer, sergeant, on November 1, 1928. Duran advised that on July 18, 1936, at the time the Spanish Army revolted, he was activated into the organized militia of the Spanish Republican Army. On approximately November 30, 1939, after the defeat by Franco Forces, Duran's activity with the Republican Army ceased and he escaped as a refugee to England, where he resided until May

Classified by 2909
Exempt from automatic declassification
Date of Declassification 1/12
DRC/DPD 4/10/78

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE (DDC)
CONFIDENTIAL DATE 2-21-20 DRC/DPD

121-23278-42
ENCLOSURE

- 1 - 62-39747-1472

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of 1940. On December 4, 1939, at Totnes, England, he married Bonte Romilly Crompton, an American citizen. He left Liverpool, England, and entered the United States at New York City on May 28, 1940, under the Spanish Immigration quota. Soon after arriving he applied for United States citizenship and on November 3, 1942, he was naturalized in Washington, D. C., as an American citizen. 4

Employment records which have been corroborated by Duran's own statements reflect that after leaving Spain, he was employed from August, 1939, to May, 1940, in London, England, by the Film Center; from March, 1941, until October, 1941, he was an employee of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City; and from November 19, 1941, to September, 1942, he was employed in the Music Division of the Pan American Union serving in that capacity also under the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In September, 1942, he was transferred to the United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba, as a member of the Pan American Union. In January of 1943, he became an auxiliary foreign service officer at the Embassy in Havana. His employment while at the Embassy continued until May 14, 1945, at which time he went to Buenos Aires, Argentina, as assistant to the Ambassador, Spruille Braden. On September 23, 1945, Duran returned to the United States and was employed as special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, Spruille Braden. (Duran statement 77-26928-1, 64-27446-37) 4

Results of Investigation:

Castor Lasada, who served as a Major in Duran's brigade, has advised that Duran had a quarrel with the Communist Party, opposed the Commissar system in the Republican Army, and when Duran was serving on the East Coast of Spain, his expulsion from the Communist Party was proposed but not acted upon. In this regard it will be noted that Duran during the interview on April 29, 1946, stated that he could not have been expelled from the Communist Party as he was never a member, and Duran further vaguely recalled having known someone by the name of Lasada during the Spanish Civil War but stated he recalled him only casually. (64-27446-35) 4

Through a confidential informant, [redacted] Reports furnished the following information concerning Duran: Name, Gustavo Duran Martinez; born Barcelona, Spain in 1906; son of Jose and Pedra Duran, was pianist and travelled with group to Berlin, Cologne, and Paris returning to Madrid from Paris in the year 1934; rented apartment at Calle Hermosilla 3, on March 15, 1935 and occupied same during Spanish Civil War; previously lived with parents at Calle Santa Engracia, Madrid; began contact with the Communist element in the year 1934, worked cautiously and helped unite the Socialist and Communist youth; was a member of the Communist Party; [redacted] joined Spanish Militia as officer and was Captain, then served as Major in the International Brigade and made Lieutenant Colonel in year 1938. (64-27446-90) C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that Duran organized a small group of artists and musicians to fight Franco in the Spanish Civil War. Duran's unit entered the Fifth Regiment in Madrid, which regiment was totally controlled by Communists and most of the principal Spanish Communists came from this regiment. This informant advised that the Communists had confidence in Duran and made him a Lieutenant Colonel in the Fifth Regiment. The regiment was famous in Madrid and was constantly propagandized by the Communist Party in popular songs, and regimental hymns concerning the regiment mentioned General Lister and Gustavo Duran. This source advised that General Lister was reported to have been the most famous Spanish Communist at the time, and the fact that Duran was the only other person mentioned in the hymns indicated Duran's importance. (64-27446-45)

According to the confidential informant, Duran was probably not a member of the Communist Party, but definitely obeyed their orders in Madrid. This source advised that it is possible that Duran fought against Republican and CNT Forces prior to the Madrid surrender. Duran served as an interpreter in the International Brigade and also commanded the Twentieth Army. Duran was wounded during the battle of Ebro. He subsequently escaped from Spain at Gandia, Valencia. This informant also reported that he had received unsubstantiated information that Duran had engaged in the Communist torturing of Falangists. Also, according to this source, who definitely identified him as being the same Gustavo Duran who worked for the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, Duran while in Buenos Aires did not mix with his old associates and preferred not to talk to them regarding his activities in Spain.

According to Dr. Alfredo Matille, presently a professor at the University of Puerto Rico, Duran was a composer-musician and an employee of a film company whom he met in 1935 in Madrid, Spain. Matille advised that in September, 1936, he heard that Duran was in Extremadura serving under General Escobar, a known Communist professional soldier. Duran at that time was a Major and had also been attached to the staff of General Kleber of the International Brigade due to his knowledge of several languages. Matilla advised that he believed Duran to be a Communist during the Spanish Civil War, but that Duran's relations were bad with the Communist Party which considered Duran unaggressive. Matilla advised that he has no knowledge regarding Duran's actual Party membership. According to Matilla, Duran has stated that the Communists abandoned him to Franco Forces as unimportant. Dr. Matilla also advised that he considers Duran honest and loyal to the United States, a non-Communist and detached from Spain's politics. (64-27446-44)

Enrique Casal Chapi, presently a professor at the University of Puerto Rico, advised that he was a close friend of Gustavo Duran for five years prior to the Spanish Civil War. He further states that he believes Duran to have had Communist theory sympathies at the beginning of the Civil War, but had abandoned these theories by the end of the war and has not resumed them. Enrique Chapi stated that he obtained this impression regarding Duran's sympathies while in conversation with Duran in about 1936. (64-27446-44)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Falange newspaper "Arriba" in an article published on April 8, 1948, in Madrid, Spain, gave the following unverified details of the subject's career. Duran first came to Madrid in the late Twenties with the painter, Nestor, and frequented artistic circles as a pianist. He was in a ballet company which traveled throughout Europe, including Berlin, and finally arrived in Paris where Duran stayed until the proclamation of the Spanish Republic in 1931. Allegedly because of Soviet agents in France, Duran returned to Spain to become a leader of the Communist Youth Party under the guise of musical activities, and resided at Calle Santa Engracia, Madrid, Spain. Duran was nicknamed "Porcelain" because of his light complexion. At the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Duran seized the Convent on Plaza Chamberi and was sick there with typhus in August, 1936. Duran was one of the chiefs of the hurriedly organized Spanish Militia. Duran also was a personal friend of Republican Generals Lister and Modestva, attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. When the International Brigade was formed on the Madrid Front, Duran was attached to the Russian General Staff with headquarters at Tarazona. (64-27446-52)

Through Confidential Informant T-15 who was a [redacted] it was ascertained that Duran was rumored in Army circles to be [redacted]. Also in this connection Edward Chasres, a Spanish official in the Foreign Exchange Institute, Madrid, Spain, has advised that Duran was known to him in Madrid before the war [redacted] (64-27446-48)

b7D

Duran, according to Confidential Informant T-3, displayed no interest in politics until about 1934, when he became completely Communist in his belief, a member of the Communist Party financially aiding "Mundi Obrero," Communist newspaper. Duran was also prominent with the "Unified Socialist Youth" after its merger with the Communist Youth group. According to the informant, Duran was closely associated during this period with Rafael Alberti, a Spanish poet and Communist, who in 1931 made a trip to Russia meeting Stalin and Gorki and who now lives in Russia. (64-27446-53)

Confidential Informant T-4, who served with Duran during the Spanish Civil War, stated that Duran was very intelligent, a fluent linguist, who served as an aide to the Russian General Kleber and was a member of the Spanish Communist Party, but was more active with military matters. This informant advised that Duran was a brave officer serving with the Sixty-ninth Brigade and afterward with the Army Corps on the Eastern Coast Front. This source also stated that Duran was effeminate in his appearance, but that he knew of no perversion during his military career. This informant also advised that Duran was acquainted with the Communist General Lister, but unlike Lister did not engage in Communist propaganda activity during the Spanish Civil War and that Duran was not openly sympathetic to Russia.

According to this informant, he first met Duran in about December, 1936, in Madrid, at which time Duran was serving as an aide to General Kleber. He again met Duran in April, 1937, in the El Pardo Sector where Duran commanded the Sixty-ninth Brigade, and in July, 1937, Duran and the informant took part in the military operation at "Brunet." In September, 1937, Duran went to the Spanish East Coast to organize a division. According to this informant, it is his belief that Duran was a member of the "Unified Socialist Youth" and the Spanish Communist Party, but that Duran did not hold an official position; however, he enjoyed the protection of the Party. This informant advised that he, the informant, was confined to prison in Madrid in 1940, having been mistaken for Duran and was questioned regarding the execution of the Nationalist prisoners by the Sixty-ninth Brigade. Later the identity of the informant was clarified and he was released. It was ascertained that an individual known as Casimiro Duran Munoz, who was Commander of the Thirty-sixth Brigade, was responsible for the assassinations in the "Tunnel of Death" in October of 1937. Gustavo Duran, the subject of this memorandum, it is noted was Commander of the Sixty-ninth Brigade at that time. (64-27446-53, 46, 47)

Confidential Informant T-6 has advised that he is familiar with Duran's military and political background in Spain. He has stated that Duran was a member of the Communist Party in Spain and served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Republican Army. In the opinion of this informant Duran is still a Communist and is subtly influencing the Assistant Secretary of State, Spruille Braden, to the detriment of American Foreign Policy in Latin-American Affairs. (64-27446-36)

Louis Salines Garcia, a Lieutenant Colonel of the Republican Army during the Spanish Civil War, has advised that he himself did not participate in the Madrid surrender disorder and is ignorant of Duran's whereabouts at that time, however, Salines emphatically assured that Duran was a Communist during the Spanish Civil War, worked hand and glove with the Communists and defended the Communist cause throughout the Civil War. This informant has no knowledge of Duran's present political ideology. (64-27446-38)

Francisco Marcos Rana, who is today an open member of the Communist Party of Spain and who fought with Duran during the entire Spanish Civil War and knew him well, advises that at the end of the war Duran commanded the Twenty-First Army Corps at Valencia, Spain, and that he remained at Valencia during the Madrid disturbances. According to this informant, Duran remained in Valencia prior to and during the struggle between the Communists and the Republicans at Madrid and did not participate in that struggle. He also states that Duran was a member of the Communist Party of Spain as were most of the officers of the Sixty-Ninth Army Corps. According to the informant, Duran during the war was a fervent militarist, but subsequent to Duran's departure from Spain he abandoned his Communist ideology and is today sincerely pro-American. The informant further states that he has had no contact with Duran since the end of the Spanish Civil War. (64-27446-43)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. Juan Chabas, who was Juvenile Court Judge in Madrid prior to the Spanish Civil War and who fled from Madrid on November 7, 1936, advised that his son was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Loyalist Army and fled from Madrid prior to Franco's entering the city. Dr. Chabas stated that his son had been a Communist in Spain and was very close to Gustavo Duran. Duran and Dr. Chabas' son fought together in Spain during the war and according to Dr. Chabas, Duran became a Communist although it is believed by him that Duran was not actually a member of the Communist Party at the beginning of the war, although he had many friends among the Communists and had worked with them. According to Dr. Chabas, it was not until after the war had begun that Duran joined the Communist Party. (64-27446-2 page 3)

During the interview conducted with Duran on April 29, 1946 by agents of the FBI, Duran advised that he had never been a member of the Communist Party, nor has he ever been a member of the Unified Socialist Youth. He advised that there were two Socialist groups which merged some time prior to the Civil War with the Communist Party, but he was unfamiliar with this organization. Duran also stated that he has never given aid or assistance of any kind to the Communist newspaper "Mundo Obrero". Concerning his leadership of a youth brigade, Duran stated that he became a Major in August or September of 1936, and at that time was asked to organize a battalion of machine guns on motorcycles. He stated that there was no such thing as a motorized youth brigade and that the battalion which he organized existed mostly on paper. He stated further that the membership of the brigade contained all types of individuals and that to his knowledge the socialist youth did not make up a majority of this group. The battalion or brigade went into battle as an infantry unit at a place called "Navalcarnero." Duran further advised that he was activated in the Spanish Republican Army as a sergeant and received his commission rank by selection of other members of his battalion and that the first rank given him by decree of the Minister of War was that of Lieutenant Colonel. He served, however, for some time as a Major although this rank was not official. Duran also advised that he served on the staff of the Russian General Kleber as liaison officer between Kleber and General Miaja who was his superior officer. He served on General Kleber's staff as an interpreter in November and December, 1936. General Kleber was commander of the Eleventh International Brigade and later became commander of the North Sector of the forces defending Madrid. Concerning General Lister, Duran stated that Lister to his knowledge never

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

attained the rank of General, but was probably a Colonel. He further advised that Lister was not a personal friend and that his brigade during the battle of Casa de Campo in April, 1937, was tactically assigned under General Lister's command. Concerning General Modestva, Duran advised that his connection was exactly the same as with General Lister, purely tactical. General Modestva was commander of the Fifth Army Corps and Duran's brigade was under his tactical command during the battle of Burnet in 1937. Also, in January, 1938, during the second phase of the battle of Teruel, Duran was again under the command of General Modestva. Duran denied that they were personal friends and stated that his relationship was not particularly good during the battle of Teruel and that he, Duran, filed a complaint to the Supreme Command concerning General Modestva's actions. Duran further advised that he commanded the Sixty-ninth Brigade holding the rank of Major. His command of this brigade was from the first days of January, 1937 until the first days of July, 1937. The Brigade which was a mobile unit fought under many commands including the battle of Casa de Campo under General Lister, mentioned above as well as under General Miaja. It also fought under the First Army Corps during the battle of La Gernja. Duran denied that he has ever had any command in the Twenty-second Army Corps, however, during the battle of Teruel he commanded the Forty-seventh Division, which was assigned to the Twenty-second Army Corps commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. Ibarrola. He was under this command from late February or early March 1938, until the end of the so-called battle of Aragon, at which time Franco reached the sea and cut Spain in half. Duran also stated that he was under General Rojo, General Chief of Staff in the Army of Maneuvers. Also he commanded the Twentieth Army Corps, which was a unit of the Army of Levantine, serving in that capacity as a Lieutenant Colonel. At the close of the war, Duran advised that he was in command of the Twentieth Army Corps and received his orders to surrender from General Menendez, who was his commanding General.

U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to Confidential Informant T-10, Duran from 1929 to 1932 was active in musical circles in Paris. In 1932 he returned to Spain working toward the organization of a Leftist syndicate. In 1933 he became associated with the Communist Party, in which he was outstanding due to his intelligence and knowledge of languages. This informant indicated that during the Spanish Civil War, Duran was the commander of a combat car unit on the Madrid Front, and that he attempted to administer discipline through cruel methods thereby causing chaos and havoc within his own ranks.

The informant also advised that through the Russian Government, Duran was named as the Chief of the S.I.M. (Servicio Inteligencia Militar), with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, placing his services at the disposal of the Communist Party. Duran, according to the informant, appointed approximately four hundred Communist agents, which action evoked the suspicion of the Popular Front Party to the point that the Minister of Defense, Indalecio Prieto, ordered his dismissal. Duran, according to the informant, fled to Valencia taking with him one hundred thousand pesetas entrusted to him by the Ministry of Defense as an installment for the first month's expenses and also taking with him an official car of the S.I.M. It was also stated that Duran came to have great influence in the "Red Army" because of his friendship with an unidentified Russian person who apparently had considerable influence. At this time also, according to the informant, Duran became friendly with the novelist, Ernest Hemingway, and it was pointed out that Duran was referred to by Hemingway in his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls." On fleeing Spain, Duran settled in London where he "exploited the notoriety" which Hemingway had given him and married an influential American citizen, who assisted him in becoming a naturalized American citizen.

According to this informant, Duran was identified as having had command as Lieutenant Colonel of the forty-seven divisions of the Army of Maneuvers, the Twentieth Army Corps and the Twenty-second Levantine Army Corps. This informant also distinguished the Gustavo Duran to which the above information referred from Casimiro Duran Munoz, who was also a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Republican Army and who was organizer of the assassinations committed in the so-called "Tunnel of Death."

According to Confidential Informant T-11, Gustavo Duran from 1929 to 1932 studied in Paris in the company of Leftist writers, musicians and painters and was the protege of the famous French painter, Nestor. Duran returned to Spain in 1932 joining the Communist Party in 1933 and rendered the Party very valuable services as liaison man with Communists abroad.

Confidential Informant T-12, who is close to Communist circles in Spain and also close to individuals who knew Duran prior to the Spanish Civil War, has advised that Gustavo Duran is the son of a Spanish Army officer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and a musical and theatrical student. He was known politically in Madrid as a fervent Communist. When the Spanish Civil War broke out Duran voluntarily joined the Communist militia and subsequently was assigned under the command of Colonel Mangada on the Madrid Front. Duran, according to this source, spent the best part of the war on this front ascending, with the aid and support of the Communist Party in the military, until he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the highest grade in the Spanish Republican Army given to non-professional officers. Duran later served as a Chief of the Army Corps on the Valencia Front. This source advised that close friends who served under him and with him cited him as an intelligent leader who always worked for political rather than military ends. According to this source, persons who knew Duran in Spain are unanimous in their opinion that he is the product of the Communist School, who follows the code "The end justifies the means" and these persons believe that Duran can adapt himself to new situations which may be ultimately beneficial to the political beliefs which he honors. Accordingly, this informant advised that despite Duran's pretense of conforming with the ideals of American democracy he is merely using these tactics for his own ends. Also it has been reported that the Communists have boasted that they had within the American Embassy in Cuba, an entirely trustworthy man who would act as a source of information for them and according to this source the opinion had been advanced that Gustavo Duran was possibly the man to whom they referred.

This informant also advised that the Gustavo Duran who was former Assistant in the American Embassy in Havana was identical with the individual mentioned in the above information.

Mr. Woodruff Wallner, State Department, on April 15, 1946, advised that he was the former American Vice Consul in Valencia, Spain, for a total of eight months, arriving in Valencia in the Summer of 1938. At the time of his arrival Gustavo Duran was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Republican Army, commanding the Republican Unit which was defending the area surrounding Valencia. This front was an inactive front and the Spanish Republican Unit headed by Duran was engaged in defensive tactics only. Mr. Wallner advised that he met Duran through the usual course of business, inasmuch as Duran was friendly with Colonel Stephen Fuqua, American Military Attaché (presently deceased). Duran was described by Mr. Wallner as being a "nice chap" who spoke good English and was regarded as a friendly element among the Spanish Republican sources. There was no indication at that time that Gustavo Duran was a Communist or a radical, however, Mr. Wallner pointed out that Duran could have been an active Communist at the time without the matter coming to his knowledge. On or about March 24, 1939, Gustavo Duran approached Mr. Wallner in the American Consulate stating that word had come from Madrid to surrender to the Franco Army and that further communications between Valencia and Madrid had been disrupted. Duran was seeking asylum inasmuch as Franco troops

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

were beginning to penetrate the city occupying the same under the terms of surrender. Mr. Wallner stated that at this time a state of seige existed in Valencia and Duran was excited and emotionally upset and pled for asylum in the American Consulate in order to escape death at the hands of the Franco Army. Mr. Wallner related that he informed Duran that an American Consul could not afford asylum to a foreigner and suggested to Duran that he hide somewhere in Valencia until some plan could be worked out to assist him. Wallner instructed Duran to send a note by a woman or a small boy giving his hideout location. On the following day Mr. Wallner had luncheon with a British Vice Consul, who was identified as Alexander Ballentine. Ballentine was friendly with Duran and had used Duran as an informant and readily agreed to assist Duran in escaping. Mr. Wallner stated that late in March, the exact date unknown, he accompanied Alexander Ballentine in a British Embassy car to the house in Valencia where Duran was hiding out. Duran was smuggled into the car dressed in civilian clothes and did not appear to be a Spanish National. Mr. Wallner further related that according to Ballentine's story Duran was driven to the waterfront and placed aboard a launch in the harbor which carried Duran safely to a British destroyer anchored off shore. Ballentine is alleged to have introduced Duran to the port authorities as a French diplomat and hurried Duran by the port authorities in such a manner that he was not recognized by the [redacted] (64-27446-59)

b7D

Juan Jose Manso, a Spanish Communist and Deputy to the last session of the Cortes in Mexico City, has advised that he, Manso, investigated Duran's activities in Cuba and sent reports to the Spanish Communist Party in France advising them of Duran's change of political affiliations and employment by the American Government. Manso stated that Angel Custodio, a Spanish Communist Party member employed by the newspaper "Hoy" in Havana, Cuba, was severely reprimanded by Spanish Communist Party leaders for attending social affairs with Spruille Braden and Duran. The reprimand was based on Duran being considered a traitor to the Spanish Communist Party. (64-27446-43)

In September, 1945, while Duran was serving in Argentina, Duran's wife is known to have resided in Washington, D. C., at the home of Dr. Ludwig Witold Rajchman, Polish representative to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Dr. Rajchman is a known contact of the Soviet Embassy and is reported by sources outside the Bureau as being a suspected agent of the NKVD.

According to Duran, in statements made during the interview of April 29, 1946, upon being advised that he would return to the United States from Buenos Aires, Argentina, Duran requested his wife to come to Washington, D. C., to obtain a place for the family to reside. Mrs. Duran contacted real estate agents and through a friend, Rosalind Walling, with whom she had gone to school, Mrs. Duran was told of a room at the home of a family whom Mr. Walling had known in connection with the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. Mrs. Duran took the room and prior to that time had never met Dr. or Mrs. Rajchman but was introduced to them upon her arrival. The Durans

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

remained at that place for approximately one month, and a few days after Duran's arrival, he advised that his wife introduced him to Mrs. Rajchman, and a few days later through Mr. and Mrs. Walling he was introduced to Dr. Rajchman. According to Duran, at that time Rajchman made neither a favorable nor unfavorable impression upon Duran. Subsequent to that time Dr. Rajchman made a trip to Poland and Duran did not see him until approximately November of 1945. At that time Mrs. Rajchman telephoned the Durans, stating that she desired to have them attend a dinner at her home and the French Ambassador would also be in attendance. During the course of the evening a political discussion was held at which time Dr. Rajchman, according to Duran, made "fantastic conversation" to the effect that it was the purpose of the United States to wipe Russia completely off the map. Duran stated that he did not agree with Dr. Rajchman's statements and further resented Rajchman making these statements in the presence of the French Ambassador. Therefore, he left the home at 10:00 on that evening and neither he nor his wife have ever seen Dr. and Mrs. Rajchman again.

Confidential Informant T-14, who is considered reliable, has advised that according to the information in that informant's possession, Mr. Duran informed other individuals who contacted her while living at the Rajchman home that she and Gustavo Duran were staying "with friends" until they could find a place to live. Also according to this informant, Mr. and Mrs. Duran had complete freedom of the Rajchman house and apparently shared many friends with the Rajchman family. It is noted further that this informant has advised that Mrs. Duran first lived at the Rajchman home on approximately September 28, 1945, and according to the informant, remained at the Rajchman residence until the first week of November, 1945; also, this informant has advised that as late as December 12, 1945, the Durans and Rajchmans are known to have been in contact and on that particular date Mrs. Duran offered to help Mrs. Rajchman secure homes for Polish refugees. Also, the informant advised that plans were made on that date for Mrs. Rajchman to give a Christmas Party for Mrs. Duran's daughter. (64-27446-59)

It had previously been reported that Duran had made the statement regarding his residence at the Rajchman home, that his wife had secured the room through a newspaper ad appearing in the Washington papers. It is noted in this regard that an examination of the Washington Post, Washington Times-Herald, and the Washington Evening Star failed to reflect any classified advertisements for a room at the Rajchman home immediately prior to the date at which time Mrs. Duran began her residence at that address. (64-27446-59)

As previously mentioned, Gustavo Duran married Bonte Romilly Crompton in England on December 4, 1939. Duran's wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Henry Crompton of Rye, New York, and Wilton, New Hampshire. It is reported that the notation, "Bonte Crompton, Wilton, N.H.", was found among the papers of one Leon W. Davis of Detroit, Michigan, at the time of his arrest on February 6, 1940, in connection with charges of violation of United States laws based on enlistments in the Spanish Loyalist Army of Spain. Davis stated that Bone Crompton was a tourist whom he had met during his travels in France. During the interview on April 29, 1946, Duran stated that to his knowledge his wife had never been associated with the Communist Party or any organization which embraced its principles.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Another Government agency advised on October 18, 1948 that a reliable source in France informed that Duran "has been in the pay of the Communists for the last fourteen or fifteen years". This source further advised that Duran was born in Spain and commanded a Republican Division during the Civil War and associates with highly important officials of the U. S. Government in Washington. Further that during 1932 and 1933 Duran spent some time in the USSR where he was given thorough training in Communism. Despite the fact that Duran has denounced Communism, the source believes that he retains his enthusiasm for the Party. (64-27446-146)

Confidential Informant New York City T-1, a reliable informant, advised in June, 1949 that Gustavo Duran was employed as Chief of the Section of Cultural Activities in the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, Lake Success, New York, and according to information available has been with that organization since the latter part of 1946. (62-27446-114,151)

On September 20, 1948, Gregory G. Bern, author of the book entitled "Behind the Red Mask," advised the Los Angeles Office of the FBI, that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Soviet Secret Police during the Spanish Civil War. (62-81580-13)

In February, 1949, Herbert Solow, a member of the Editorial Staff of "Fortune" Magazine, New York City, was interviewed in connection with the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, aka: Alger Hiss, aka et al, Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R". During the interview Solow advised that he had heard that Gustavo Duran was attached to the State Department and was believed sympathetic toward Communism. (74-1333-2995 p 15)

By letter dated March 28, 1947, another government agency advised that "One of the Communists personalities high up in this movement (International Brigade) is Gustavo Duran, a former State Department official." (100-7060-370)

In the November, 1949 issue of the "Partisan Republican" edited by the Political Education Committee of the Partisan Republicans of California, Los Angeles, California, there appears the following under the title "The Farcical Loyalty Program": "Gustavo Duran, was a member of the NKVD, the Soviet secret police in Spain during the Civil War in 1936. He came to the United States and, being a Communist, easily obtained a high position in the State Department." (62-90289-45)

By letter dated May 3, 1946, a comprehensive Summary of information concerning Gustavo Duran was transmitted to Mr. Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, who had requested this information. (Serial 82 of 64-27446)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 14, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB* *sk*SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
(Allegations by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, R-Wis.)

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 McGrath
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Candy

PURPOSE

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a summary memorandum on Gustavo Duran, aka Gustavo Duran Martinez. *u*

BACKGROUND

You will recall that you requested a summary memorandum on Gustavo Duran because it appeared that Senator McCarthy would mention Duran in his forthcoming testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee. *u*

It will be noted that the Bureau conducted an investigation concerning Duran under the caption "Internal Security, Hatch Act" as a result of a request made on April 10, 1946, by Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden and on May 3, 1946, a comprehensive summary of information developed during the investigation of Duran was furnished to Mr. Braden. Copies of reports prepared were not sent to the State Department, since the investigation although carried under the caption "Internal Security - Hatch Act" was a special inquiry type of investigation. You will recall that you interviewed Duran during this investigation at which time he was questioned concerning his previous activities. Subsequent thereto it was determined on October 4, 1946, that Duran had resigned from the State Department to accept a position with the United Nations in New York and as of June, 1949, Duran was employed as Chief of the Section of Cultural Activities in the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, Lake Success, New York. Subsequent to the special inquiry conducted in 1946, the Bureau has not conducted an active investigation concerning Duran, however, material has been received from time to time under the caption "Internal Security - R". By report dated June 20, 1949, the New York office advised of Duran's connection with the United Nations and the case has been in a closed status since that date. The information contained in the Bureau's files is voluminous and in order to give you the benefit of pertinent information contained therein it was necessary to prepare a lengthy summary memorandum. *u*

It will be noted that a Loyalty investigation was not conducted concerning Duran, since he left the State Department, prior to the issuance of Executive Order 9835 which instituted the Loyalty Program and his position with the United Nations does not come within the purview of the Order. *u*

RECOMMENDATION

None. This is for your information.

~~INDEXED~~

12-23278-42

34749-1472

RECORDED - 19

Attachment EX-76
EFM:lhs:kmhj

EX-76

11141 J 108

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-27446-1

March 14, 1950

WILLIAM TREADWELL STONE

Allegation by Senator McCarthy

"Case No. 46 is the case of a man who holds a high position in the State Department. He had been affiliated with the magazine Amerasia from May 1937 to November 1941. This magazine consistently followed the Communist Party line. It was under the direction of Philip Jaffe and William Vanderbilt Field. Field has been a leading Communist and was one of the heads of the American Peace Mobilization, which the President and the Secretary of State publicly labeled as a tool of communism. Jaffe, as Senators will recall, was convicted and fined in connection with John Service incident. It will be recalled that the FBI picked up Service for having delivered secret State Department documents to Amerasia. The State Department files show that this individual has been working very closely with these two men. On March 22, 1946, the State Department's own security agency recommended as follows:

"It is recommended that action be instituted to terminate subject's service with the State Department. It is suggested to achieve this purpose that an appropriate officer of the Department should inform him that his continued presence in the Department is embarrassing to the Department and that he be given an opportunity to resign. If he should not resign voluntarily, action should be instituted under Civil Service Rule No. 12, to terminate his services with the Department.

"The Department, however, took no action upon this recommendation.

"After that recommendation, the files show that this individual requested a fellow traveler to seek a position with the Board of Economic Warfare. The file further shows that this individual has been visited on several occasions by an alien fellow traveler. He has also recommended two former employees of the Amerasia Editorial Board to positions with the State Department. In other words, Mr. President, the usual tactics of getting into an important position and then bringing in fellow Communists.

"A report dated August 18, 1947, recorded an interview with a former member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia who labeled this individual as 'far to the left—awfully close to a fellow traveler.' This individual was a subscriber to the Daily Worker. The file names a Communist Party member who has twice worked for this individual. The Biographical Register of the State Department shows him to be still in a position of importance there."

ENCLOSURE

1

6239719/570
121-23278-43

4

Possible Identification

A review of the Bureau's files indicates that this individual is apparently identical with William Treadwell Stone, who, as of May 27, 1949, was employed as Director of the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State.

The Bureau's records reflect that a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation together with a Voice of America investigation was conducted concerning William Treadwell Stone which developed the following information.

From 1924 to 1941 Stone was connected with Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York City. In January, 1927 the Foreign Policy Association was reported to have been sponsored in its inception by the American Civil Liberties Union and at that time favored United States recognition of the USSR. In June, 1927 the Director of Eastern European Affairs, Department of State, advised that the Foreign Policy Association was considered to be pro-Soviet in its views and propaganda. (62-80315-5 pg 2)

In October, 1945 a reliable informant advised that Ruth S. Rifkin, who had been employed as a secretary by Stone and others at the Foreign Policy Association, had transferred her membership in the Communist Party from the Peter Stuyvesant Club, New York City, to the undercover "Government Group" in Washington, D. C. Ruth Rifkin secured employment with the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Department of State, May, 1943 and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when this administration was established. William Treadwell Stone was at this time employed as Assistant Director of the Foreign Economic Administration. Ruth Rifkin is presently employed by the National Lawyers Guild in Washington, D. C. (62-80315-4 pg 4; 121-10973-14 pg 3)

In February, 1942 William Treadwell Stone was listed as a reference on an application filed with the Foreign Economic Administration, Department of State, by Just Lunning. Lunning was reliably reported to have been a known contact of numerous subjects in the Gregory Case and was later discharged from a responsible position at the Department of State. (62-80315-3)

In 1937 Stone became a member of the original Editorial Board of "Amerasia" of which magazine Frederick Vanderbilt Field was Chairman and Philip Jacob Jaffe, Editor. In 1946 Jaffe was indicted and fined for the possession of secret State Department documents which had been delivered to him by John Service, an employee of the Department of State. In 1941

Frederick Vanderbilt Field was head of the American Peace Mobilization and at the present time, according to reliable informants, is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and a writer for the Daily Worker. (121-10973-14 page 6; 62-80315-8) U

November 19, 1939, while Stone was employed as the Washington Correspondent of the Foreign Policy Association, he was visited by Adam Von Trott Zu Zolz, a German alien who was suspected of engaging in German espionage and Communist activity. (121-10973-14 page 2) U

During an interview with Clinton Hartley Grattan, conducted by special agents of the Bureau in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, Grattan advised that he had been asked by Stone to take a position under him with the Board of Economic Warfare, Department of State. The records of the HCUA reflected that Grattan had written an article for "Fight" magazine, the official publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a contributor to and an advisory editor of the magazine "Champion," the official organ of the Young Communist League. Stone, in a subsequent interview, stated that he considered Grattan a "liberal writer" but definitely not a "radical." (121-10973-14 page 7) U

An informant of known reliability advised in December, 1945, that Stone was a friend of Maurice Halperin. This informant reported that Halperin was known to have been in contact with several persons suspected of engaging in Soviet espionage activities in the late 1930's and early 1940's in Washington, D. C., and New York City. (121-10973-14 page 2) U

A reliable informant advised that William T. Stone, Room 1359, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., was a subscriber to the Daily Worker in 1941. According to the Biograph Encyclopedia of the World, Stone was Director of the Washington Bureau, Foreign Policy Association, Inc., from 1933 to 1941. The Washington offices of the Foreign Policy Association are located in the National Press Building. (100-3-60-75-163) U

Copies of Loyalty of Government Employees reports concerning Stone were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on July 30, 1948, and to the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force on April 7, 1949. U

The Bureau file reflects that as of May 27, 1949, Stone was still employed as Director, Office of Information and Educational Exchange, Department of State, Washington, D. C. U

March 14, 1950

HALDORE EUGENE HANSON
Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary
for Public and Cultural Relations
U. S. Department of State

Background

Haldore Eugene Hanson was born on April 22, 1912, at Virginia, Minnesota. From 1934 through 1937 Hanson served as a teacher of English at the YMCA Commercial College, Peiping, and Central China College, Wuchang, both in China. During 1936 through 1937 he was Hankow Correspondent for the Associated Press, the North China Herald, and editorial writer for the Hankow Herald. From 1937 through 1939 Hanson was a correspondent for the Associated Press at Shanghai, China, and was assigned to the Japanese troops, the Chinese Guerrilla Forces and with the Chinese Central Government Forces. The employee was engaged in writing the book "Humane Endeavor" from February to September, 1939. He was again employed by the Associated Press in Chicago, Illinois, from September, 1939 to 1942. In February, 1942 he started employment with the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and from September, 1947 to the present (May, 1948) he has been Acting Chief, Office of Information and Education Exchange, Far Eastern Division, Department of State.

Basis for Investigation

The Congressional Record of May 14, 1947, reveals that on that date Congressman Fred E. Busbey, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., made a speech dealing with the activities and composition of the Cultural and Information Division of the U. S. State Department. He stated the activities of this division were "conducted by a group of pro-Communist fellow-travelers and muddleheads; they filled the ether and tons of paper with a combination of material favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communists, or just plain twaddle." Among the personnel conducting the program of this division he mentioned Haldore E. Hanson, Assistant Secretary of the Office of Information and Culture. According to Congressman Busbey, the employee by his writings indicated that he enjoyed the complete confidence of the Chinese Communists when he was in China, had been given official documents by the Chinese Communists and safe conduct through their lines. In this same speech Hanson was identified with the Central Hopei Mass Movement which was stated to be a part of the official Communist plan. Congressman Busbey further alleged that Hanson enthusiastically related in his writings the aims and achievements of the Chinese Communists.

Results of Investigation

The following is a summary of the disloyal information developed as a result of the investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the captioned individual under the provisions of Executive Order 9835:

A copy of the aforementioned speech by Congressman Fred E. Busbey as

121-23278-43
1 62 399-19-1504

contained in the Congressional Record of May 14, 1947, commencing on page 5433, was enclosed as an exhibit in furnishing the results of the loyalty investigation to the Civil Service Commission. Also enclosed as exhibits were photostatic copies of several magazine articles written by the employee, some of which were referred to in the speech by Congressman Busbey. These articles were identified as follows:

"Smuggler, Soldier and Diplomat," Review of Reviews, February, 1937, Page 67

"China's 50-50 Chance," The Nation, Page 400, April 8, 1939

"The Situation in Central Hopei," The China Weekly Review, May 7, 1938

"With the Fighting Reds Inside the Japanese Lines," Asia, August, 1938, Page 453

"China Has an Army," Review of Reviews, July, 1937, Page 54

Representative Fred E. Busbey, U. S. House of Representatives, was interviewed and he stated that he was not personally acquainted with the activities of the employee. He stated that his knowledge of Hanson was obtained from research which had been included in a speech which he made on the floor of the House of Representatives and which is contained in the Congressional Record referred to above. Representative Busbey could furnish no further information regarding the loyalty of the employee.

The "Chicago Daily News" for June 11, 1947 contains a by-line of Wallace R. Deuell of the "Daily News" Foreign Service. This by-line states in part:

"Here are Busbey's (Congressman Fred E. Busbey, 3rd Illinois Congressional District) statements about Hanson, and Benton's (Assistant Secretary of State William Benton) replies as given in the Assistant Secretary's memorandum:

"Busbey 'A book by Hanson entitled Humane Endeavor shows that Hanson travelled with the Chinese Communist Armies, was given safe conduct through their lines, travelled in the Commander's motor-car, and received Chinese Communist documents.'

"This shows that Hanson enjoyed the complete confidence of the Chinese Communists.

"Reply - 'Mr. Busbey does not state that Mr. Hanson's book is a description of the Japanese invasion of China in 1937-38, that

Mr. Hanson was writing as a War Correspondent of the Associated Press, that he carried Press Credentials from both the American Embassy and the Chinese National Government, and that the Associated Press assigned him to cover the North China front, which was defended by the Communist Armies.

"Mr. Hansen's despatches, as well as his book, pointed out that the Chinese Communists were still engaged in proselytising, despite the Japanese invasion.

"Mr. Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, sent Mr. Hanson his personal commendation on these reports from the Communist front, and Mr. Hanson's reports were reprinted at length in both 'Time' magazine and 'Reader's Digest'."

The Washington Times Herald of May 22, 1947 carried an editorial on page 14 entitled, "Voice of What?" This article reads in part: "Conducted by a group of pro-Communist fellow-travelers and muddleheads, they fill the ether with tons of material favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communists, or just plain twaddle. The quotation is from a recent speech in the House by Representative Fred E. Busbey (R) of Illinois about the 'Voice of America'." This article further reads in part: "Benton's three top assistants in charge of the 'Voice of America' broadcasts have been Messrs. William T. Stone, Haldore E. Hanson, and Charles H. Thomson.

"Stone is an ex-member of the Editorial Board of 'Amerasia' magazine, which has printed large amounts of pro-Russian copy. Hanson was for long a soldier of fortune in China, where his best friends and confidants were Chinese Communists. He was shifted hurriedly to another State Department niche when the Congressional heat was turned on the 'Voice'. Thomson has had considerable to do with production of pro-Communist movies, and is on record with some loud praises of the Communists' activities in the Spanish Civil War."

Mention was made in Congressman Busbey's speech that Hanson joined a group in Peiping, China, headed by Edgar Snow and his wife, who were organizing a new political magazine. Reliable informants of the FBI have related that Edgar Snow and his wife are Communist Party sympathizers, are acquainted with prominent Communists, and have written pro-Communist literature.

A memorandum from the Director's Office dated March 3, 1948 states that Bob Lee advised that a very responsible State Department employee told him that he had heard from Mrs. Bouchard, who is Legal Representative for the AFL on the Hill, that she had seen at the AFL Headquarters a photostatic copy of Hanson's membership card in the Communist Party. Further, a memorandum dated March 9, 1948 from Mr. W. R. Glavin of this Bureau relates that while discussing other matters with Congressman Karl Stefan he mentioned that Sam Davenport had advised him that an individual

by the name of Hanson, presently employed in the State Department, is to go to China soon, may be Communistically inclined and that Sam Davenport supposedly had seen or has in his possession a photostatic copy of a Communist Party membership card of Hanson's.

In the course of the loyalty investigation Congressman Karl Stefan was interviewed, at which time he stated that the foregoing information had been furnished to him by Sam Davenport, who, in turn, stated that he got this information from William C. Bourne of the State Department. In turn, when Bourne was interviewed he stated that Muna Lee of the State Department had given him this information and she, in turn, upon interview, stated that the information emanated from Selma Borchardt. The latter, upon interview, stated that she had never seen such a card nor did she know of anyone who had seen such evidence of membership in the Communist Party. The investigative reports do not mention the above allegation specifically since, as noted above, the allegation was traced to its original source [redacted] and found to be without basis. However, interviews were reported with Samuel R. Davenport, William C. Bourne, Muna C. Lee and Selma M. Borchardt. Davenport, Bourne and Miss Lee indicated generally that they had no information reflecting on Hanson's loyalty. Miss Selma M. Borchardt, Vice-President and Legislative Representative, American Federation of Teachers, American Federation of Labor, advised that she was not personally acquainted with the employee but knew him only by his writings, all of which she had read. She stated that she did not believe Hanson to be a member of the Communist Party, but rather one who is rather "ignorant of the real motives of Communism." She explained this by referring to a statement of Hanson in one of his writings to the effect that, "Everything good in China has been brought about by the Communists." Miss Borchardt stated that she considered this statement unintelligent. She advised that judging from his writings Hanson is unaware of the moral and political destructiveness of the Communists and because of this she stated he is to be considered as a "security risk." Miss Borchardt added that she did not question the loyalty of the employee but did question his fitness for the job which he holds.

Raymond D. Chadwick, Dean of the Duluth Junior College, advised that Hanson had been an editorial writer for the school paper as well as an associate editor while he attended the Duluth Junior College from September, 1930 until June, 1931. Dean Chadwick made available a letter that Hanson had written to Maude Young, the debate teacher at Duluth Junior College, dated June 12, 1936 from which the following is quoted: "Last night I was over at a Jewish friend's house, discussing Carl Marx; this fellow is a former stock broker in New York, and Peiping's number one communist intellectual." A photostatic copy of this letter was furnished to the Civil Service Commission in transmitting the results of this investigation.

[redacted] informed that she b6 b7C recalled Hanson as a student at the Duluth Junior College and stated that he had corresponded with her after he had settled down in China. She identified the letter previously referred to and said that Hanson was the type of person who would go to almost any end to broaden his thinking and for that reason associated with men of "every political belief" to obtain their viewpoints. With reference to the letter in question, she stated that Hanson's contact with Peiping's number one communist intellectual was indicative of his endeavor to broaden his education and obtain experience in new political thought.

Mr. Benjamin Stolberg, writer and lecturer, Chelsea Hotel, New York City, furnished information on March 1, 1948 that Haldore E. Hanson, an employee of the State Department in the Division of Cultural Relations, had worked actively with the Chinese Communists prior to joining the State Department in 1942. Stolberg also reported that Hanson had contributed to "Amerasia" and to "Pacific Affairs." When reinterviewed Stolberg stated that he had obtained his information on Hanson during the course of gathering material for his writings. He added that his information was obtained from research and from persons close to the State Department who were acquainted with Communist activities. He made an extensive search of his files but was unable to locate any notes or papers relating to the employee. Mr. Stolberg recalled that Hanson had been actively associated with the Chinese Communists during his years in China prior to joining the State Department and also that Hanson had written articles for "Amerasia" and "Pacific Affairs." However, he was unable to recall the exact source of his information.

[redacted] New York City, stated that he was not personally acquainted with Haldore Hanson but had noted that Hanson had written articles for "Amerasia" and "Pacific Affairs." [redacted] referred to his notes and remarked that he had a reference to an article written by Haldore Hanson which appeared in the September, 1938 issue of "Pacific Affairs." [redacted] stated that in his opinion the Chinese Communists would not have allowed a reporter to travel behind their lines unless he was a Communist or pro-Communist.

"Amerasia" was cited in a report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, page 1446, in a list of Communist Party and Party line organizations.

"Pacific Affairs" is published by the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Institute of Pacific Relations was referred to as "a notorious Communist front" in an article by David Sentner in the "New York Journal American" on May 8, 1947.

Mr. Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker," East Coast Communist daily newspaper, stated, "The Communist Party did have very great influence in the Institute of Pacific Relations and at times controlled its policy."

Various articles by Haldore Hanson were published in "Pacific Affairs" and "Amerasia," copies of which were furnished to the Civil Service Commission in transmitting the results of the loyalty investigation. These articles are set forth as follows:

"The People Behind the Chinese Guerrillas" published in "Pacific Affairs" September, 1938, page 285. This article is an analysis of the Communist led Chinese Guerrilla Forces and the strategy used by them to enlist the support of the people

In "Pacific Affairs," June, 1939, pages 184 and 185, Hanson comments on an article by R. Ernest Dupuy, "The Nature of Guerrilla Warfare"

"Firebrands and Chinese Politics" is published in "Amerasia," April, 1939, pages 78 - 82

"Japanese Balance Sheet in China" is published in "Amerasia," June, 1939, page 158

Mr. William Benton, Chairman of the Board, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that when he replaced Archibald MacLeish as head of the Cultural Division of the U. S. State Department, Haldore Hanson was assigned as one of his two assistants. Mr. Benton stated that he soon learned that Hanson's name was on various "government Communist lists" and he decided to look into the matter. Mr. Benton stated that he read Hanson's file in the State Department and decided that "it was full of suspicion" without any conclusive evidence that Hanson was a Communist. Mr. Benton stated that he then called Hanson in for questioning and Hanson denied being a Communist. Mr. Benton stated that he then asked Hanson to relate any incidents in his life that he could think of which might cause people to think him to be a Communist. Mr. Benton stated that Hanson told him that he could only think of two things: (1)That he had been with the Associated Press in China and had covered the activities of the Chinese Communists. He later had written a book and several articles about China which had been published in "Amerasia;" and (2)He had spent a week end at the home of a wealthy man who was a financial supporter of "Amerasia." Mr. Benton was unable to recall the name of the man that Hanson had mentioned but said that Hanson stated that he received the week end invitation as a result of submitting articles to the "Amerasia" office after his return from China. Mr. Benton stated that Hanson was his assistant for about 18 months and "during that time I never saw one shred of evidence to indicate that he is a Communist or even pro-Communist. You can say for me that I never heard him say anything that would cause me to question his loyalty. Of course, I do not know what he might have been doing after working hours." Mr. John Howe, Assistant to Mr. Benton, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, stated that he had been an assistant to Mr. Benton while in the State Department and had worked with Haldore Hanson for two years. Mr. Howe stated: "I saw Hanson almost every day for two years and during that time I never heard him say one disloyal word. You can say for me that I had no cause to question Hanson's loyalty."

Miss Eloise ReQua, Director, Library of International Relations, 84 East Randolph, Chicago, Illinois, was listed by the employee as a character reference in 1942. Upon interview Miss ReQua advised that she had been well acquainted with Haldore Hanson and his wife, Bernice, for the past 10 or 12 years, stating that the employee first came to her attention due to literary contributions he had made to the publication "Institute of Pacific Relations" which she recalled were factual accounts of his experiences in China during the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and North China. Miss ReQua did not have copies of this material and stated that the Institute was no longer in existence. She added that on Hanson's return to the United States in 1939 he was invited by her to speak at off-the-record round-table

discussions held at the Library of International Relations, but she stated there was nothing in the content of these talks which would reflect on his loyalty as an American citizen. [redacted] advised that she regarded Hanson and his wife as loyal Americans and that nothing to the contrary had ever come to her attention.

Confidential Informant New York T-1 in October, 1945 reported that in the first annual report of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship Eloise ReQua was among those listed as signing a letter of that organization issued by its Initiating Committee. Confidential Informant [redacted] who at times has furnished unreliable information, reported that [redacted] was listed as a sponsor of the Chicago Society for American-Soviet Relations in a letter explaining that organization's becoming affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and advising that the Chicago Society for American-Soviet Relations was changing its name to Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This same informant supplied a letter dated October 1, 1943, under the letterhead of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which letter listed [redacted] among the organization's sponsors. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was listed by the Attorney General on November 24, 1947, as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. b7D

Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago, residing at 5744 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he was acquainted with Haldore Hanson. He stated he had visited with Hanson in Washington on several occasions during the war. He described Hanson as a loyal American citizen. Confidential Informant New York T-1 in October, 1945, reported that Quincy Wright was among those listed as signing a letter issued by the Initiating Committee of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship and so listed in the first annual report of that council.

The files of Washington T-1 (Security Division, Department of State) contained a personal history statement by Hanson dated February 4, 1942. One of the references mentioned on this form is Owen Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University, Editor and Envoy. Reliable informants have advised that Owen Lattimore is an associate of pro-Soviet and pro-Communist sympathizers as well as known Communist Party members. He is reported to have appeared on a program sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization and in 1941 to have been a sponsor of a meeting of the Washington Committee to aid China. He is also reported to have been a member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

It is to be noted that after the invasion of Russia by Germany in 1941, the American Peace Mobilization became known as American People's Mobilization. The American Peace Mobilization has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has also been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The Washington Committee for Aid to China has been declared by the House Un-American Activities Committee in its report of March 29, 1944, as a Communist front.

7

U

Washington T-2, stated that the Washington Committee for Aid to China was completely controlled by the Communist Party.

Washington T-3 stated that the Washington Committee for Aid to China was infiltrated by and finally controlled by the Communist Party.

Copies of the book "Humane Endeavor" written by the employee were not transmitted to the Civil Service Commission as exhibits to the loyalty reports but the Civil Service Commission was advised in the letter transmitting the reports that a copy of this book was available at the Library of Congress.

The results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the employee under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 were transmitted to the Civil Service Commission on June 24, 1948. By letter dated September 30, 1948 the Chairman, Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, advised that the employee was being "retained" in his position.

March 14, 1950

CHARLES ALEXANDER THOMSON
Director
Office of the Assistant for
Public and Cultural Relations
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Background

Charles Alexander Thomson was born November 15, 1893, at Springfield, Ohio. He was appointed as Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, on February 15, 1939.

Basis for Investigation

The Congressional Record of May 14, 1947, page 5435, contained the following statements made by Congressman Fred E. Busbey (R. Indiana) regarding Charles Alexander Thomson:

"Another member of the leading triumvirate in Mr. Benton's office is Charles Alexander Thomson. In a study entitled 'The War in Spain,' published in Foreign Policy Reports of May 1, 1938, page 39, he has the following eulogy of the work of the Communists:

"To the Communists must go the major credit for the introduction of order and unity in this nondescript army. *** On the Government side, the most important political developments have been: (1) the rise of the Communist Party; (2) the working alliance effected by the Communists with the right-wing Socialists and the Republican Parties; *** (3) the decline of Communist influence and its later resurgence in the cabinet formed on April 4, 1938. *** When Franco troops approached Madrid early in November 1936, a new and decisive foreign influence appeared on the scene. Russian aid had arrived—not only airplanes and tanks, but also advisers, technicians and the forces of the International Brigade, in many instances recruited by Communist agencies. Thanks in great part to Soviet influence, the Spanish revolution was not destined—as has so often been the case in history—to pass from the hands of moderates to those of extremists. Instead, the Communists cast their weight against radical trends; they proclaimed that the purpose of the war was not to advance social revolution, but to defend a legal and democratic government.

"The Spanish Communists must be credited with significant achievements. They led in transforming the militia into a disciplined army, and encouraged a unified command. They worked to unify and strengthen the central government as against the local committees. They put a check on wholesale socialization of industry and collectivization of agriculture. They sought to substitute discipline under centralized authority for the spontaneous and disorderly enthusiasm of the masses. They demanded that the social revolution be definitely subordinated to the task of winning the war.

121-23278-43
162-397491501

"The Communists, whose numbers had not exceeded 50,000 prior to the revolt, derived power to enforce these policies from various factors. First, of course, was aid from the Soviet Union. A second factor was superior organizing ability shown by their success in marshaling support both within the army and behind the lines. The Communists won the allegiance of General Miaja and many other officers, largely controlled the commissar system and the censorship, and were particularly strong in the Madrid forces and in the aviation corps. In the third place, the Communists skillfully exploited a policy of moderation toward socialization of industry and agriculture, which gained the support of numerous middle-class elements, notably small business men and the richer peasants. In consequence their numbers showed a marked increase, being estimated at 220,000 in January 1937, and 400,000 in September of the same year.

"This report is in complete contradiction to the statements of numerous anti-Franco authorities to the atrocities and disruption committed by the Communists under their Russian commissars in the Spanish Civil War.

"According to Mr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, former American Ambassador to Spain, in his book, Wartime Mission to Spain, Mr. Thomson was responsible for the appointment of Abel Plenn as cultural attache in Spain. Mr. Plenn's ideology can be determined from his recent book, Wind in the Olive Trees, which is severely critical of every phase of American policy in Spain during the war. His pro-Communist bias is evident throughout the book which has been enthusiastically promoted by the Communist press and Communist book shops.

"According to the Daily Worker of July 4, 1946, page 11, Mr. Thomson entered into hearty cooperation with Tom Brandon, producer and distributor of pro-Communist films. This is enough to show where Mr. Thomson stands."

Results of Investigation

Congressman Fred E. Busbey was interviewed during the loyalty investigation, at which time he advised that he had no additional information regarding Charles A. Thomson other than what is set forth in the Congressional Record of May 14, 1947.

It will be noted that Thomson has not previously been identified as one of the individuals referred to by Senator McCarthy; however, in the material furnished by former Special Agent Robert E. Lee on January 29, 1948, which was taken from the State Department files, Thomson is described as "Case No. 58." The State Department files indicate that Thomson was at that time assigned to UNESCO. According to information received on October 22, 1946, from several sources, it is reported in the State Department files that Thomson associated and was in sympathy with various left wing elements; allegedly the friend of Charles Page, who was removed from the Department of State on the basis of his long record of Communist activities; and, together with William Treadwell Stone, was trying to secure a position for Page in the Cultural Relations Division of the Department, even though his record as a

Communist was well known. A notation appears in the State Department files that Thomson and Stone were both employed in the Cultural Relations Division during the time of Lee's investigation. The State Department files also indicate that in an article appearing in the Daily Worker in 1946 Thomson allegedly addressed a meeting concerning films for UNESCO along with Thomas J. Brandon of the Film Council of America, a well known propagandist. The State Department files also indicated that the investigation of Thomson was pending at that time.

During the loyalty investigation the records of Washington T-1 (State Department) were examined and reflected the following comments in answer to the statements of Congressman Busbey as set forth above:

1. Foreign Policy Reports, published by the Foreign Policy Association in New York, are balanced and objective statements on current international issues giving conclusions supported by evidence. Each report, before publication by the FPA, is submitted to outstanding authorities for criticism.

The Congressman, in his statement, removed three paragraphs from the context of this report by Mr. Thomson. The paragraphs concern the military discipline and organizing ability of Spanish Communists. The Congressman did not quote a number of paragraphs in the same report by Mr. Thomson concerning the work of the Communist Political Police, including references to assassinations and clandestine prisons.

2. Abel Plenn never served as Cultural Attaché in Madrid. Abel Plenn is not mentioned in Mr. Hayes' book.

Abel Plenn was sent to Spain by OWI early in 1944 to take charge of picture exhibits. He was ordered home by OWI after several months of service in Spain. OWI records available in the Department of State show that Mr. Plenn was terminated involuntarily on January 9, 1945. He never had any connection with the State Department and Charles Thomson had nothing to do with his appointment by OWI.

(Ambassador Hayes does mention in his book, page 75, that he wrote to Charles Thomson requesting appointment of a Cultural Attaché. He also states on page 77 that Professor John Van Horne of the University of Illinois, a specialist in Spanish language and literature, was sent. Ambassador Hayes speaks favorably of the work of Professor Van Horne.)

3. The Daily Worker, on July 4, 1946, page 11, says nothing about Mr. Thomson entering into hearty cooperation with Tom Brandon.

The Daily Worker story reports that the American Council on Education invited 82 national organizations to discuss an international film program for UNESCO. The article concludes: "The meetings were addressed by Thomas J. Brandon, New York Film Council; William H. Wells of UNRRA; Charles A. Thomson and others." This is the only reference to Charles Thomson.

A photostatic copy of the pertinent page of the Congressional Record, a photostatic copy of the article entitled "War in Spain," and a photostatic copy of the article appearing in the July 4, 1946, issue of the Daily Worker were transmitted with the reports as exhibits. 4

In the May 22, 1947, issue of the "Washington Times Herald" an editorial appeared captioned "Voice of What," which was a denunciation of the State Department's Voice of America Program. The editorial relates that the Voice of America Program was the State Department's radio set-up under Assistant Secretary of State William Benton and that Benton's three top assistants in the Voice of America Program were Messrs. William T. Stone, Haldore E. Hanson and Charles A. Thomson. The editorial describes Stone as being a member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia magazine, which printed large amounts of pro-Russian copy; further, that Hanson was a long time soldier of fortune in China where his last friends and confidants were Chinese Communists. According to the editorial, Hanson was shifted hurriedly to another State Department "niche" when the Congressional heat was turned on the Voice of America. In connection with Thomson, the editorial related that he had had "considerable to do with the production of pro-Communist movies, and is on record with some loud praises of the Communist activities in the Spanish Civil War." 4

In connection with William Treadwell Stone and Haldore E. Hanson, mentioned above, it will be noted that they are subjects of full field loyalty investigations conducted in 1948 based upon Congressman Busbey's accusations of Stone and Hanson which appeared in the Congressional Record of May 14, 1947, when Congressman Busbey was speaking about the activities and composition of the Cultural and Information Division of the State Department. Congressman Busbey, in his testimony, indicated that Hanson and Stone were a part of this Division, concerning which he related the following: "But the activities of the Cultural and Information Division of the State Department must not be confused with a sound program. As carried on today, they are a monstrosity costing the nation millions of dollars and serving no constructive purpose for the United States. Conducted by a group of pro-Communists, fellow travelers and muddle heads, they fill the ether and tons of paper with a combination of material favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communists, or just plain twaddle." 4

Congressman Busbey further stated in his testimony that William Treadwell Stone had previously been a member of the Editorial Board of the magazine Amerasia from 1937 to 1941, whose manager was Philip Jacob Jaffe, who had been indicted and fined for the possession of confidential government documents. 4

Regarding Charles A. Page, who was mentioned in Lee's material as being a friend of Thomson, the files of Washington T-1 (State Department) reflect that he, Page, was found to be a "definite security risk," who was removed from the Department on the basis of his long record of Communist activities. In this connection Washington T-2, a reliable informant, has identified Charles A. Page as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. William Dawson, former United States Ambassador to Uruguay, advised that he had been acquainted with Thomson and his program in the Cultural Relations Division of the State Department. He stated that he knew Thomson and Charles A. Page had been associated in that program and that they were friends; further, that he himself felt that he was responsible for the appointment of Page as Cultural Attaché to Montevideo, Uruguay, inasmuch as when he was Ambassador to Uruguay he had requested Page to come to Uruguay at that time to be employed. Dawson stated that regardless of the association of Page and Thomson he did not believe that Page was a Communist and that even though Page might be Communistically inclined, that he did not believe that would indicate that Charles A. Thomson was inclined toward Communism or disloyal to the United States. u

Washington T-3, a reliable informant, advised that Mr. Thomson is probably not opposed to Communism but that Thomson himself is not a Communist or tinged with Communism. He stated that when he knew the employee in Central America many years ago, Thomson had associated with persons who were at least "pro-Communist or leaned toward Communism." The informant stated that he considers the employee to be loyal to the United States. u

Washington T-4, a reliable informant, advised that he knew Charles A. Thomson in Central America during 1930 and 1931. He stated that Thomson had associated with pro-Communists and some known Communists in Central America. T-4 stated that he could not say definitely that Thomson was pro-Communist but felt that Thomson could be considered at least "not to be trusted." The most apt description that the informant could give was a term applied to him rather generally, "the anti-American American." In explanation of this term T-4 advised that the name was attached to him inasmuch as it seemed that everything American Thomson opposed. The informant declined to furnish a signed statement and does not desire to appear before a Loyalty Board. u

Washington T-5, a reliable informant, advised that he had attended numerous UNESCO conferences with the employee. He stated that he could not point to any provable actions of disloyalty by specific instances or activities on the part of the employee but that "to say the least thought he was a person of poor judgment and indiscretion and would consider him a security risk for making such appointments to the State Department as Charles A. Page, a known Communist." Washington T-5 stated that Thomson and associates of Thomson must be judged by the "whole pattern of their activity." He stated that "if they allow infiltration of pro-Communist individuals and appoint pro-Communists and Communist sympathizers, it must be said at least that their judgment and discretion are to be questioned from a security point of view and that, therefore, they constitute security risks." The informant refused to give a signed statement and will not appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board. u

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were checked during the investigation and noted to contain the statement reflected by the Congressional Record dated May 14, 1947, made by Congressman Fred E. Busbey regarding Charles A. Thomson.

Co-workers, associates and neighbors advised that they consider Thomson to be a loyal American.

Reports to CSC July 7, 1948.

Disposition

"Retained," February 4, 1949.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *Dr*

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT
 (ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY -
 R - WISCONSIN)

DATE: March 14, 1950 *mt*

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Gleason
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Candy

PURPOSE

To furnish you with summary memoranda on Charles Alexander Thomson and Haldore Eugene Hanson pursuant to your request. Also, attached for your assistance is summary memorandum on William Treadwell Stone.

BACKGROUND

You will recall that Senator McCarthy referred to Haldore E. Hanson in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Monday, March 13, 1950, as having "pro-Communist proclivities." In connection with Charles Alexander Thomson, you requested a summary on him since it appeared that Senator McCarthy would mention Thomson in his forthcoming testimony.

It will be noted that in the May 14, 1947, issue of the "Congressional Record," Congressman Fred E. Busbey made allegations concerning the Cultural and Information Division and the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the State Department. Included in his allegations were William Treadwell Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Haldore E. Hanson, Assistant Secretary of the Office of Information and Culture, and Charles A. Thomson, who Busbey referred to as another member of the leading triumvirate in Mr. William Benton's Office. Congressman Busbey identified Stone as being a former member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia magazine, whose managing editor, Philip Jacob Jaffe, was indicted and convicted and fined for the possession of confidential government documents. In speaking of the Cultural and Information Division of the State Department, Congressman Busbey stated, "The activities of the Cultural and Information Division of the State Department must not be confused with a sound program. As carried on today, they are a monstrosity costing the nation millions of dollars and serving no constructive purpose for the United States. Conducted by a group of pro-Communists, fellow travelers, and muddle heads, they fill the ether and tons of paper with a combination of material favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communists, or just plain twaddle."

It will be noted that the Bureau conducted full field investigations on Hanson, Thomson, and Stone based on Congressman Busbey's allegations as reported in the "Congressional Record" of May 14, 1947, as set forth above. The reports prepared during the investigation on Thomson were sent to the Civil Service Commission on July 7, 1948; on Hanson June 24, 1948; and on Stone July 30, 1948.

1/3 Encls attached in index
 Attachments filed in index
 Actual 121
 EFM:man APR 25 1950
 5 APR 25 1950

RECORDED - 34

62-37744-1581-6
 MAR 22 1950
 6

ONP
 11

It will be further noted that William Treadwell Stone was previously identified by the Bureau as being Senator McCarthy's "Case No. 46," which he referred to in his testimony before the Senate on February 20, 1950. By your memorandum dated February 24, 1950, a summary of information on Stone was submitted to the Director.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

March 14, 1950

SUBJECT:

ALLEGATIONS BY SENATOR McCARTHY OF
COMMUNISTS AND SPIES IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Rod
 Nease
 Candy

At the request of Mr. Donald S. Dawson of the White House, Mr. Roach called on him this afternoon, at which time William Boyle, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was present.

Mr. Dawson stated the White House had learned that there was a leak in the Loyalty Review Board (Seth Richardson's group), in view of the fact that Senator McCarthy this morning had stated that the loyalty case of John Stewart Service, a State Department employee, was being referred back to the State Department by the Loyalty Review Board. According to Dawson, McCarthy made this disclosure prior to the time that the Board had actually referred the case back to the State Department and, therefore, it was evident to them that a leak had occurred in the Board and the information had been passed on by a member of the Board to McCarthy.

Both Dawson and Boyle wanted to know if the Bureau would investigate this leak. Dawson stated if the Bureau would undertake this investigation he would like to have it handled as expeditiously as possible. Boyle commented that "if we can satisfy ourselves of the identity of the person giving the information to McCarthy, we will fire him outright." Dawson commented that he had heard a rumor that a member of the Board, whom he was unable to identify, had recently been seen in McCarthy's office and, further, that this same person allegedly had lobbied against the Senate confirmation of Service as United States Ambassador at the time his case was on the Hill.

In Mr. Rodch's presence Dawson placed a call to the Capitol, but was unable to contact his source for further details or verification of this rumor. He stated, however, that he would do so if the Bureau decided to go into the case and he would pass the information on to us.

Both Dawson and Boyle asked that this matter be called to your attention and stated they were hopeful the Bureau would undertake investigation. Mr. Rodch pointed out to these gentlemen that the matter appeared to be purely administrative, within the Loyalty Review Board, and something that they would probably desire to check out themselves or have investigators of the Civil Service Commission handle. Mr. Dawson stated this was undoubtedly

RECORDED - 11

1121-23278-44

62-39947

MAR 29 1950

4 31

APR 7 1950 INDEXED - 11

UNRECORDED CIRCLED IN 215

true, but he still desired to make the request of the Bureau and wanted to know if you would call him this afternoon concerning your decision or would get word to him.

RECOMMENDATION -

It is recommended that the Bureau not undertake this investigation in view of the political aspects involved, as well as the fact that it is purely administrative within the Loyalty Review Board. If you concur, Mr. Dawson will be so informed by Mr. Roach this afternoon.

I concur. Also because to start inquiring now would no doubt result in resentment by the Senate both Democrats & Republicans. If any investigation were to be made of the incident to do it now would be bad timing.

8.

Mr. Dawson informed of Bureau's decision and reason therefor as set forth in last paragraph on page one.

3/15/50



RRR:CSH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : D. W. Ladd

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 14, 1950

43511

Hb Communicate to State Department

I took a telephone call by reference from your office from Mr. Seth W. Richardson of the President's Loyalty Review Board. He referred to the present discussion on the Hill on the part of Senator McCarthy with reference to loyalty cases. He stated that this morning in a speech made by McCarthy he, McCarthy, made reference to a decision handed down by the Loyalty Review Board on March 3, 1950 in the case of John Stewart Service. This decision amounted to an overrule of the Department of State Loyalty Board and a referral back to that Board for further consideration of the Service case.

Mr. Richardson stated that this decision had been held very close in the Loyalty Review Board and had not been communicated to the State Department until this afternoon after McCarthy's speech.

His purpose in calling was to determine whether the FBI would conduct an investigation as to who in his group had disclosed this information.

I told Mr. Richardson that this was strictly an administrative check within the operation of his own office and did not amount to a violation which this Bureau could investigate.

I told him it was a matter either for himself or Civil Service to check on but that the FBI could be of no assistance to him in connection with this problem.

He expressed appreciation.

DUL:dad

RECORDED 111

INDEXED 111

121-23278-45
102 39749-151
102 39749-150
4 31

322
53 APR 25 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 33
Page 34 ~ b7D
Page 35 ~ b7D
Page 36 ~ b7D
Page 37 ~ b7D
Page 38 ~ b7D
Page 39 ~ b7D
Page 40 ~ b7D
Page 41 ~ b7D
Page 42 ~ b7D
Page 43 ~ b7D
Page 44 ~ b7D
Page 45 ~ b7D
Page 46 ~ b7D
Page 47 ~ b7D
Page 48 ~ b7D
Page 49 ~ b7D
Page 57 ~ Duplicate 11223278-11X
Page 58 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 59 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 60 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 61 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 62 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 63 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 64 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 65 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 66 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 67 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 68 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 69 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 70 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 71 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 72 ~ Duplicate 121-23278-11X
Page 135 ~ Duplicate FDPS page 43